Newport Mercury.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1800. [No. 1993.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, on the North Side of WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE *Stockholders* are notified, that in Conformity to the *Charter* of *Incorporation*, a semi-annual Dividend will be declared on the Twenty-fifth, and paid on, or any Time after the Twenty-sixth Instant.

Transferring of *Shares* will cease from the 18th until the 30th Instant.

By Order of the President & Directors,
J. DENISON *Sec'ry.*

Newport Insurance-Office 16th June, 1800.

A large and beautiful Assortment of
FASHIONABLE
SUMMER GOODS,
Just Received and now Selling, by
GREEN and TILLINGHAST,
VERY CHEAP, BY
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
Newport, June 16, 1800.

Doct. *CHARLES F. BARTLETT*
BEGS Leave to acquaint the Friends of his late Father (Dr. John Bartlett) formerly of this Town—and the Public in general—of his having returned to his native Country, for the purpose of endeavouring the re-establishment of his Health (by change of Climate) which has been destroyed, in consequence of fifteen Years laborious Practice in the West-Indies.——He proposes therefore, to remain, perhaps, during the remainder of his Life here, and resume consequently his professional Business of the Practice of Physic, Surgery and Man Midwifery, in all their distinct and separate branches.

Doctor Bartlett sensible of the apparent Indelicacy of sounding his own praise, or of introducing himself in this unusual manner (by the Faculty) to public notice, hopes, notwithstanding, his peculiar situation as a perfect Stranger will sufficiently apologize therefor.

Dr. Bartlett has taken the House of Mrs. Oldfield, on the Point, Two Doors south of the Ferry.

Newport, June 16, 1800.

All Persons having Demands against the Estate of *ELIZABETH MELVILL*, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to
SAMUEL VINSON *Executor.*
Newport, June 16, 1800.

All Persons having any Demands against the Estate of JAMES CARY, Housewright, late of Newport, deceased, are desired to exhibit their Claims; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to
MARCY CARY, *Executrix.*
BARON F. DYRE, *Executor.*
Newport, June 16, 1800.

Was taken up adrift, near Point-Judith, on the 5th Instant,
A PINE SPAR, near 60 Feet long, and 22 Inches thick.——The Owner thereof applying to the Subscriber, paying for taking up, and for this Advertisement, may have it again.
JOSEPH CHAMPLIN.
South-Kingstown, June 9, 1800.

RYE FLOUR,
By the Quantity, or single Barrel,
FOR SALE, BY
C. FOWLER & *Company.*
Newport, May 26, 1800.

JOHN BAKER
Has for Sale at his STORE, on Banister's Wharf,
A General Assortment of GROCERIES, of the first Quality.

Captains of Vessels and others supplied with SEA-STORES, on the shortest Notice.

Those who will please to favour him with their Custom, may rely upon supplying themselves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reasonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his sincere Thanks to his Customers and the Public for past, and solicits future Favours.
Newport, April 29, 1799.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN
HAS FOR SALE,
St. Petersburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Chest,
And Molasses per Hogshead.
Newport, Sept. 24th, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON
Respectfully informs his old Customers, his Friends, and the Public, that he has just received, and has for Sale, at his Store in Thames-street, Three Doors below the Post-Office,
AN elegant Variety of fashionable GOODS, adapted to the approaching Season;—which are, in Addition to his former beautiful Assortment of Satins, India Lutestrings, Modes, Calicoes, Chintzes, Linens, Ladies Hats &c. &c.

All which Goods will be sold at a very low Advance.

Those who will please to call at his Store, he flatters himself, will not be disappointed in the Quality of his Goods, the Prices of them, or the Treatment they will receive.
Newport, June 3, 1799.

WHITE-LEAD, LINSEED-OIL.
A fresh Supply of the above Articles, with a general Assortment of PAINTER's COLOURS, for sale by
JAMES TAYLOR, & CO.
☞ Drugs & Medicines, Wholesale and Retail, as usual.
Newport, April 7, 1800.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM
Informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just Received,
A new Supply of
SPRING GOODS.
Of the latest Importation, suitable for the Season, which he will sell on the most reasonable Terms.

Also—A large Quantity of Floor and Stair Carpeting, by the Piece or Yard.
Newport, June 2, 1800.

TOBACCO.
KAIGHN & CAHOONE
HAVE FOR SALE,
First Quality Georgia Tobacco by the Hogshead,
Manufactured Tobacco—such as Pigtail, Negro-Head, Cut, Segars, Snuff, &c. very Cheap.
All Warranted to be good, and may be returned if they do not prove so.
☞ WANTED, immediately, Two APPRENTICES.
Newport, March 10, 1800.

FOR SALE,
The ESTATE in Thames-street, occupied by the Subscriber.—An excellent Stand for Business. Apply to
JOHN C. SCOTT.
Newport, May 13, 1800.

SUSAN FOWLER
Has, in addition to her former assortment, very handsome Morocco and cloth shoes, by the dozen or single pair; red ditto; lappet, embroidered and plain muslins; elegant lace and cypress gauze for veils and trimmings; black ditto; shawls; black muslins; white and colour'd kid gloves; common ditto; boys beaver hats.

Also, a new supply of China and Crockery.—All the above articles, with many others, she will sell as low as can be purchased in Newport.
Newport, 28th April, 1800.

Will stand at the Stable of Colonel *GEORGE IRISH*, in Middletown, this Season, the noted Horse YOUNG NIMROD, of Size, Figure, and Blood, which stood at the Stable of Nicholas Easton several Years past. Terms, Five Dollars for an insured Colt, Three Dollars the Season, and Two Dollars for a single Leap.
May 19, 1800.

RICHMOND *(Virginia)* June 6.

THE trial of *James Thompson Callender*, for sedition, took place on Tuesday last in the Circuit Court of the United States. This being the first instance of the kind in this state, it excited great curiosity—the room was thronged with spectators from every quarter. The trial was opened at ten o'clock, and continued till six, when the jury retired, and after some deliberation brought in a verdict—*Guilty.*

The succeeding day at 10 o'clock the traverser appeared at the bar to receive his sentence. Judge *Chase*, after making some observations upon the dangerous consequences that must result from a disobedience to the laws; and recommending most seriously, the constitutional mode of redress, whereby a law might be deemed a grievance, addressed himself to the prisoner, to inform him of the determination of the Court—which was, that he be fined in the sum of 200 dollars, imprisoned nine months, and be bound over in the penalty of 1200 dollars, during the term of two years, for his good behaviour—himself in the sum of six hundred, and to find two securities for three hundred dollars each.

We hope and trust that this prosecution may have the desired effect, in deterring others from any attempt to violate the laws of our country—under which banner, rests *all* that is dear to us.

Judge Chase, when about to pass sentence on Mr. Callender, observed, that his offence against the laws was great, and that it was aggravated by its having been wilfully committed. He told Mr. Callender that he seemed to be a man of some information, and by no means destitute of good understanding—that with these, he must have known that Mr. Adams was far from deserving the character which he had given him; that it was a fact generally known and of which Mr. Callender could not plead ignorance, that the American people had repeatedly confided their most important concerns and dearest interests to Mr. Adams—that he was one of the principal caracters in the revolution, and had acted a most conspicuous part in carrying it on: that Congress knowing his virtue, abilities and patriotism, after having successfully employed him in other very important business, appointed him as a minister in conjunction with two others, to make the Treaty which terminated the war and established our independence; and that the best parts of that treaty of peace were to be ascribed to Mr. Adams, whose conduct was so greatly misrepresented, and to Mr. Jay, whose character in this part of the union, has been so shamefully vilified—that these were facts which he would mention, because he supposed they were not generally known in Virginia—That Congress highly approved of the conduct of Mr. Adams in that negociation—that the people of America having increased confidence in him, elected him Vice-President when the present constitution was adopted, and re-elected him thereto—and at last chose him to the eminent station he now occupies. He asked if it was possible for any rational mind to believe such a man guilty of the atrocious crime laid to his charge by the traverser?—To believe such an accusation was, he said, an attack upon the people themselves—for that it was self evident, that an intelligent stranger, who would read these severe charges and believe them, must unavoidably think, that the people who had elected to so dignified a station so abandoned and infamous a character, must be depraved and wicked themselves—that no people could be virtuous, who were capable of promoting so base and profligate a person—But that the truth was that Mr. Adams had been long deserving well of his country; that in various important situations he had been thirty years in its service, which never would have been the case if the abandoned character ascribed to him by Mr. Callender had been merited.—That though Callender could not have been personally acquainted with him, yet he had ample means of information, he must have defamed him wilfully.

Judge Chase then drew the true distinction between the licentiousness, and the liberty of the press; and expatiated largely on the utility of the latter: It was true that despotism could not exist where the liberty of the press was enjoyed; but that there was a great difference between the liberty and the abuse or licentiousness of the press: —that the licentiousness of the press would most certainly destroy any government, and particularly a republican form of government—that it would corrupt the public opinion, and destroy the morals of the people; and that on public opinion and the principles of morality and virtue, a republican government was founded—that undoubtedly the liberty of the press might be enjoyed in the fullest extent to every rational and valuable purpose, without its licentiousness. If calumny, defamation, and falsehood were to be indiscriminately tolerated and encouraged, it would reduce virtue to the level of vice, and no man however upright his conduct, could be secure from slander—there would be no encouragement to integrity:—that the liberty of the press consisted in the unrestrained but fair discussion of principles and conduct, and would never be said to consist in securing impunity to wilful and malicious slanderers. It was to be lamented, that this doctrine was not sufficiently understood by printers—that some of the best of them seemed to mistake the licentiousness for the liberty of the press.—That Callender avowedly for an electioneering purpose, had ascribed to Mr. Adams a worse character than the worst minister of the worst of tyrants, had—there he represented him in blacker colours than *Sejanus* himself. He then reminded him that as a foreigner he found an asylum in this country—that he had been treated with hospitality and kindness, and ought not in return to have defamed some of the best characters in the country, and sow dissensions, discontent, and discord among the people:—that his conduct would be much more severely punished in any other civilized country than this; that the sentence which the court was about to pronounce, would shew the moderation of the government, and how much more mild and temperate its principles, than those of other governments. He recommended to the traverser to pursue a different conduct for the future, and told him that the government of the United States, did not wish to punish or oppress but to enforce obedience to just laws made by the representatives chosen by the people themselves—that there was but two ways of remedying the evils of bad laws, to petition those who made them to repeal them, or to remove those representatives, and choose better men in their stead—that bad senators, members of the House of Representatives, or a corrupt judge, could be constitutionally removed. He lamented that there was a propensity in the human mind to approve of defamation. Many high characters would permit the circulation of the vilest slander, without contradiction—they would not command or direct the propagation of the slander, but they would listen to it without contradicting it—men might have their motives for such conduct, but it was improper.

GEORGETOWN, June 10.

On Thursday the 7th instant, the following Address was presented to the President in the chamber of the House of Representatives, at the capitol, City of Washington, by Mr. Dalton, in behalf of the citizens.

To the President of the United States.

SIR,

THE inhabitants of the City of Washington rejoice in the opportunity which your presence this day affords them of paying to you their unfeigned respect, and of giving you a welcome to the City, which by the acts of the Union, has become the metropolis of the United States.

We have long anticipated this day.—We consider this, your first visit, to Columbia, as a high gratification, and look forward, with satisfaction to the period when we shall behold you sir, opening the Congress in this edifice, the Capitol of our country.

We cannot be insensible to the blessings which Providence has been pleased to bestow, in a particular manner, on this situation; in the enjoyments of which, we have the felicity of knowing that our government is on the point of participating.

In affording our congratulations on your arrival, we join in wishes that you may spend among us the evening of a long, as you have spent, in other places, the morning of an useful an honorable life.

City of Washington, June 5th, 1800.

To the Inhabitants of the City of Washington.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

I receive with pleasure, in this address,

Newport Mercury.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1800. [No. 1993.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, on the North Side of WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE *Stockholders* are notified, that in Conformity to the *Charter* of *Incorporation*, a semi-annual Dividend will be declared on the Twenty-fifth, and paid on, or any Time after the Twenty-fixth Instant.

Transferring of *Shares* will ceafe from the 18th until the 30th Inftant.

By Order of the President & Directors,
J. DENISON *Sec'ry.*

Newport Insurance-Office 16th June, 1800.

A large and beautiful Aſſortment of
FASHIONABLE
SUMMER GOODS,
Juſt Received and now Selling, by
GREEN and TILLINGHAST,
VERY CHEAP, BY
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
Newport, June 16, 1800.

Doct. *CHARLES F. BARTLETT*
BEGS Leave to acquaint the Friends of his late Father (Dr. John Bartlett) formerly of this Town—and the Public in general—of his having returned to his native Country, for the purpoſe of endeavouring the re-eſtabliſhment of his Health (by change of Climate) which has been deſtroyed, in conſequence of fifteen Years laborious Practice in the Weſt-Indies.——He propoſes therefore, to remain, perhaps, during the remainder of his Life here, and reſume conſequently his profeſſional Buſineſs of the Practice of Phyſic, Surgery and Man Midwifery, in all their diſtinct and ſeparate branches.

Doctor Bartlett ſenſible of the apparent Indelicacy of ſounding his own praiſe, or of introducing himſelf in this unuſual manner (by the Faculty) to public notice, hopes, notwithſtanding, his peculiar ſituation as a perfect Stranger will ſufficiently apologize therefor.

Dr. Bartlett has taken the Houſe of Mrs. Oldfield, on the Point, Two Doors ſouth of the Ferry.

Newport, June 16, 1800.

All Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of *ELIZABETH MELVILL*, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to
SAMUEL VINSON *Executor.*
Newport, June 16, 1800.

All Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of JAMES CARY, Houſewright, late of Newport, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit their Claims; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment to
MARCY CARY, *Executrix.*
BARON F. DYRE, *Executor.*
Newport, June 16, 1800.

Was taken up adrift, near Point-Judith, on the 5th Inſtant,
A PINE SPAR, near 60 Feet long, and 22 Inches thick.——The Owner thereof applying to the Subſcriber, paying for taking up, and for this Advertiſement, may have it again.
JOSEPH CHAMPLIN.
South-Kingſtown, June 9, 1800.

RYE FLOUR,
By the Quantity, or ſingle Barrel,
FOR SALE, BY
C. FOWLER & *Company.*
Newport, May 26, 1800.

JOHN BAKER
Has for Sale at his STORE, *on Baniſter's Wharf,*
A General Aſſortment of GROCERIES, of the firſt Quality.
Captains of Veſſels and others ſupplied with SEA-STORES, on the ſhorteſt Notice.
Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may rely upon ſupplying themſelves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reaſonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.
He returns his ſincere Thanks to his Cuſtomers and the Public for paſt, and ſolicits future Favours.
Newport, April 29, 1799.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN
HAS FOR SALE,
St. Peterſburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Cheſt,
And Molaſſes per Hogſhead.
Newport, Sept. 24th, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON
Reſpectfully informs his old Cuſtomers, his Friends, and the Public, that he has juſt received, and has for Sale, at his Store in Thames-ſtreet, Three Doors below the Poſt-Office,
AN elegant Variety of faſhionable GOODS, adapted to the approaching Seaſon;—which are, in Addition to his former beautiful Aſſortment of Satins, India Luteſtrings, Modes, Calicoes, Chintzes, Linens, Ladies Hats &c. &c.
All which Goods will be ſold at a very low Advance.
Thoſe who will pleaſe to call at his Store, he flatters himſelf, will not be diſappointed in the Quality of his Goods, the Prices of them, or the Treatment they will receive.
Newport, June 3, 1799.

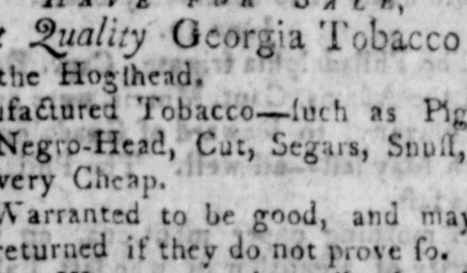
WHITE-LEAD, LINSEED-OIL.
A freſh Supply of the above Articles, with a general Aſſortment of PAINTER's COLOURS, for ſale by
JAMES TAYLOR, & CO.
☞ Drugs & Medicines, Wholeſale and Retail, as uſual.
Newport, April 7, 1800.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM
Informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has juſt Received,
A new Supply of
SPRING GOODS.
Of the lateſt Importation, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms.
Alſo—A large Quantity of Floor and Stair Carpeting, by the Piece or Yard.
Newport. June 2, 1800.

TOBACCO.
KAIGHN & CAHOONE
HAVE FOR SALE,
First Quality Georgia Tobacco by the Hogſhead.
Manufactured Tobacco—ſuch as Pigtail, Negro-Head, Cut, Segars, Snuff, &c. very Cheap.
All Warranted to be good, and may be returned if they do not prove ſo.
☞ WANTED, immediately, Two APPRENTICES.
Newport, March 10, 1800.

FOR SALE,
The ESTATE in Thames-ſtreet, occupied by the Subſcriber.—An excellent Stand for Buſineſs. Apply to
JOHN C. SCOTT.
Newport, May 13, 1800.

SUSAN FOWLER
Has, in addition to her former aſſortment, very handſome Morocco and cloth ſhoes, by the dozen or ſingle pair; red ditto; lappet, embroidered and plain muſlins; elegant lace and cypreſs gauze for veils and trimmings; black ditto; ſhawls; black muſlins; white and colour'd kid gloves; common ditto; boys beaver hats.
Alſo, a new ſupply of China and Crockery.—All the above articles, with many others, ſhe will ſell as low as can be purchaſed in Newport.
Newport, 28th April, 1800.



Will ſtand at the Stable of Colonel *GEORGE IRISH*, in Middletown, this Seaſon, the noted Horſe YOUNG NIMROD, of Size, Figure, and Blood, which ſtood at the Stable of Nicholas Eaſton ſeveral Years paſt. Terms, Five Dollars for an inſured Colt, Three Dollars the Seaſon, and Two Dollars for a ſingle Leap.
May 19, 1800.

RICHMOND *(Virginia)* June 6.

THE trial of *James Thompſon Callender*, for ſedition, took place on Tueſday laſt in the Circuit Court of the United States. This being the firſt inſtance of the kind in this ſtate, it excited great curioſity—the room was thronged with ſpectators from every quarter. The trial was opened at ten o'clock, and continued till ſix, when the jury retired, and after ſome deliberation brought in a verdict—*Guilty.*

The ſucceeding day at 10 o'clock the traverſer appeared at the bar to receive his ſentence. Judge *Chaſe*, after making ſome obſervations upon the dangerous conſequences that muſt reſult from a diſobedience to the laws; and recommending moſt ſeriouſly, the conſtitutional mode of redreſs, whereby a law might be deemed a grievance, addreſſed himſelf to the priſoner, to inform him of the determination of the Court—which was, that he be fined in the ſum of 200 dollars, impriſoned nine months, and be bound over in the penalty of 1200 dollars, during the term of two years, for his good behaviour—himſelf in the ſum of ſix hundred, and to find two ſecurities for three hundred dollars each.

We hope and truſt that this proſecution may have the deſired effect, in deterring others from any attempt to violate the laws of our country—under which banner, reſts *all* that is dear to us.

Judge Chaſe, when about to paſs ſentence on Mr. Callender, obſerved, that his offence againſt the laws was great, and that it was aggravated by its having been wilfully committed. He told Mr. Callender that he ſeemed to be a man of ſome information, and by no means deſtitute of good underſtanding—that with theſe, he muſt have known that Mr. Adams was far from deſerving the character which he had given him; that it was a fact generally known and of which Mr. Callender could not plead ignorance, that the American people had repeatedly confided their moſt important concerns and deareſt intereſts to Mr. Adams—that he was one of the principal caracters in the revolution, and had acted a moſt conſpicuous part in carrying it on: that Congreſs knowing his virtue, abilities and patriotiſm, after having ſucceſsfully employed him in other very important buſineſs, appointed him as a miniſter in conjunction with two others, to make the Treaty which terminated the war and eſtabliſhed our independence; and that the beſt parts of that treaty of peace were to be aſcribed to Mr. Adams, whoſe conduct was ſo greatly miſrepreſented, and to Mr. Jay, whoſe character in this part of the union, has been ſo ſhamefully vilified—that theſe were facts which he would mention, becauſe he ſuppoſed they were not generally known in Virginia—That Congreſs highly approved of the conduct of Mr. Adams in that negociation—that the people of America having increaſed confidence in him, elected him Vice-Preſident when the preſent conſtitution was adopted, and re-elected him thereto—and at laſt choſe him to the eminent ſtation he now occupies. He aſked if it was poſſible for any rational mind to believe ſuch a man guilty of the atrocious crime laid to his charge by the traverſer?—To believe ſuch an accuſation was, he ſaid, an attack upon the people themſelves—for that it was ſelf evident, that an intelligent ſtranger, who would read theſe ſevere charges and believe them, muſt unavoidably think, that the people who had elected to ſo dignified a ſtation ſo abandoned and infamous a character, muſt be depraved and wicked themſelves—that no people could be virtuous, who were capable of promoting ſo baſe and profligate a perſon—But that the truth was that Mr. Adams had been long deſerving well of his country; that in various important ſituations he had been thirty years in its ſervice, which never would have been the caſe if the abandoned character aſcribed to him by Mr. Callender had been merited.—That though Callender could not have been perſonally acquainted with him, yet he had ample means of information, he muſt have defamed him wilfully.

Judge Chaſe then drew the true diſtinction between the licentiouſneſs, and the liberty of the preſs; and expatiated largely on the utility of the latter: It was true that deſpotiſm could not exiſt where the liberty of the preſs was enjoyed; but that there was a great difference between the liberty and the abuſe or licentiouſneſs of the preſs: —that the licentiouſneſs of the preſs would moſt certainly deſtroy any government, and particularly a republican form of government—that it would corrupt the public opinion, and deſtroy the morals of the people; and that on public opinion and the principles of morality and virtue, a republican government was founded—that undoubtedly the liberty of the preſs might be enjoyed in the fulleſt extent to every rational and valuable purpoſe, without its licentiouſneſs. If calumny, defamation, and falſehood were to be indiſcriminately tolerated and encouraged it would reduce virtue to the level of vice, and no man however upright his conduct, could be ſecure from ſlander—there would be no encouragement to integrity:—that the liberty of the preſs conſiſted in the unreſtrained but fair diſcuſſion of principles and conduct, and would never be ſaid to conſiſt in ſecuring impunity to wilful and malicious ſlanderers. It was to be lamented, that this doctrine was not ſufficiently underſtood by printers—that ſome of the beſt of them ſeemed to miſtake the licentiouſneſs for the liberty of the preſs.—That Callender avowedly for an electioneering purpoſe, had aſcribed to Mr. Adams a worſe character than the worſt miniſter of the worſt of tyrants, had—there he repreſented him in blacker colours than *Sejanus* himſelf. He then reminded him that as a foreigner he found an aſylum in this country—that he had been treated with hoſpitality and kindneſs, and ought not in return to have defamed ſome of the beſt characters in the country, and ſow diſſenſions, diſcontent, and diſcord among the people:—that his conduct would be much more ſeverely puniſhed in any other civilized country than this; that the ſentence which the court was about to pronounce, would ſhew the moderation of the government, and how much more mild and temperate its principles, than thoſe of other governments. He recommended to the traverſer to purſue a different conduct for the future, and told him that the government of the United States, did not wiſh to puniſh or oppreſs but to enforce obedience to juſt laws made by the repreſentatives choſen by the people themſelves—that there was but two ways of remedying the evils of bad laws, to petition thoſe who made them to repeal them, or to remove thoſe repreſentatives, and chooſe better men in their ſtead—that bad ſenators, members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, or a corrupt judge, could be conſtitutionally removed. He lamented that there was a propenſity in the human mind to approve of defamation. Many high characters would permit the circulation of the vileſt ſlander, without contradiction—they would not command or direct the propagation of the ſlander, but they would liſten to it without contradicting it—men might have their motives for ſuch conduct, but it was improper.

GEORGETOWN, June 10.

On Thurſday the 7th inſtant, the following Addreſs was preſented to the Preſident in the chamber of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, at the capitol, City of Waſhington, by Mr. Dalton, in behalf of the citizens.

To the President of the United States.

SIR,

THE inhabitants of the City of Waſhington rejoice in the opportunity which your preſence this day affords them of paying to you their unfeigned reſpect, and of giving you a welcome to the City, which by the acts of the Union, has become the metropolis of the United States.

We have long anticipated this day.—We conſider this, your firſt viſit, to Columbia, as a high gratification, and look forward, with ſatisfaction to the period when we ſhall behold you ſir, opening the Congreſs in this edifice, the Capitol of our country.

We cannot be inſenſible to the bleſſings which Providence has been pleaſed to beſtow, in a particular manner, on this ſituation; in the enjoyments of which, we have the felicity of knowing that our government is on the point of participating.

In affording our congratulations on your arrival, we join in wiſhes that you may ſpend among us the evening of a long, as you have ſpent, in other places, the morning of an uſeful an honorable life.

City of Waſhington, June 5th, 1800.

To the Inhabitants of the City of Waſhington.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

I receive with pleaſure, in this addreſs,

your friendly welcome to the City, and particularly this place. I congratulate you on the bleſſing which Providence has been pleaſed to beſtow, in a particular manner, on this ſituation, and eſpecially on its deſtination to be the permanent ſeat of government.——May the future councils of this auguſt temple, be forever governed by truth and liberty, friendſhip, virtue and faith, which as they are themſelves the chief good, and principal bleſſings of human nature, can never fail, to inſure the union, ſafety, proſperity and glory of America.

JOHN ADAMS.

City of Waſhington,
At the Capital, June 5th, 1800.

From a late London paper.

Faſhions.—Small round caps, with very narrow lace borders, are coming rapidly into faſhion, and give a peculiar appearance of buxom beauty to the countenance of an handſome woman.

Scarlet caſſimere cloaks, neck handkerchiefs, and half great coats trimmed with ſable, are the morning ſtreet dreſſes. Scarlet ribbons and ſhoes are likewiſe very faſhionable.

Short wadded coats, of coloured carſnet, trimmed all round with fur or broad lace, are worn by the higheſt *belles* of faſhion.

The male leaders of *ton* daily diminiſh the ſize of their hats; pantaloons are going out of faſhion; the ſtiffened boot has alſo had its day, and the ſhape of the human leg, once more becomes viſible. Crops are more univerſal than ever: cravats diminiſh in quantity, and great coats are permitted to cover the knees.

The moſt faſhionable apartments are all fitted up with fine cotton furniture.

The handſomeſt carriages are lined with wadded ſilk, and painted of the darkeſt colours.

The magiſtrates of Ipſwich, in England, have ordered the following admonition to be painted in large letters over the door leading to the Council-Chamber, from the Moor-hall: "*Of all the antidotes againſt crimes, the moſt humane, the moſt ſalutary, and the moſt powerful, is* RELIGION."

A New and Animal BAROMETER.

NONE of all the domeſtic inſects is more generally abhorred than the ſpider, which I think is owing partly to its hideous form, and partly to the idea of its being poiſonous. I cannot but confeſs that I alſo was infected with this antipathy, and joined in the general warfare againſt an inſect which by its external appearance, is ſo little qualified to recommend itſelf to our ſight, till of late I was unexpectedly cured of this habitual abhorrence. This cure was effected by the peruſal of the account of a diſcovery, made ſome years ſince by Mr. Quatremere D'Iſjonval, Adjutant-General to the famous Pichegru, which convinced me, that this inſect is not ſo uſeleſs as we generally think, and that we ought rather to court than to loath its ſociety. It is generally known, that the ſtate of the atmoſphere has a viſible effect, upon certain animals; and that, for inſtance, cats, dogs, frogs, hogs, &c. have a very ſtrong preſentiment of every change, which is preparing in it. The abovementioned gentleman has diſcovered, that the ſpider poſſeſſes this quality in a more eminent degree than all other animals, and is peculiarly fit to ſerve as an unerring barometer. A brief ſtatement of his obſervations will, I think, not be foreign to the ſcope of your uſeful and inſtructive Magazine, and reconcile its readers to an animal which they hitherto held in abhorrence; or, at leaſt, thought to be one of the moſt uſeleſs in the creation of God.

The ſpider, ſays Mr. Q. D'Iſjonval, is a more unerring indicator of impending changes in the atmoſphere, than the beſt barometer. Theſe inſects have two different ways of weaving their webs, by which we can know what weather we are to have. When the weather inclines to turn rainy or windy, they make the principal threads, which are the foundation, as it were, of their whole web, very ſhort and rather thick; whereas they ſpin them much longer, when fine and warm weather is to be expected. Thence it appears clearly, that the ſpiders have not only a diſtant preſentiment of the changes which are preparing in the air. The barometer foretells the ſtate of the weather with certainty, only for about twenty-four hours—whereas we may be ſure, that the weather will be fine, twelve or fourteen days, when the ſpider makes the principal threads of its web long. —It is obvious, how important the conſequences of this infallible indication of the ſtate of the weather muſt be, in many inſtances, particularly with regard to the operations of agriculture: For which reaſon, it has been frequently lamented, that the beſt barometers, hydrometers, thermometers and eudiometers, are principally in the hands of the conſumers, and very rarely in thoſe of the planters of the harveſt.—How fortunate is it, therefore, that provident nature, among other gifts, has alſo beſtowed upon the cultivator of the country ſuch a cheap inſtrument; upon the ſenſibility and infallibility of which, with regard to the impending changes in the atmoſphere, he can rely!—The barometers are frequently very fallible guides; particularly when they point to ſettled fair; whereas the work of the ſpider, never fails to give the moſt certain information. This inſect, which is one of the moſt œconomical animals, does not go to work, nor expends ſuch a great length of threads, which it draws out of its body, before the moſt perfect equilibrium of all the conſtituent parts of the air indicates with certainty, that this great expenditure will not be made in vain.——Let the weather be ever ſo bad, we may conclude with certainty, that it will not laſt long, and ſoon change for ſettled fair, when we ſee the ſpider repair the damages, which his web has received. Thoſe who will take the trouble to watch the operations of this uſeful inſect, will be convinced by experience, that Mr. Quatremere D'Iſjonval deſerves the thanks of his cotemporaries, for the communication of his important diſcovery; and in future, ſhow more indulgence to this object of almoſt general abhorrence, than they have done hitherto.

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.)* May 28.

The Thermometer, at 12 o'clock yeſterday, ſtood at 125 degrees when placed in the ſun, and 85 in a cool ſituation.

June 7.

Extract from the log-book of the ſhip Minerva, Capt. Pinkham.

"Thurſday, May 29, lat. 32, 30, long. 66; 150 miles S. W. of Bermuda, at 6 A. M. ſaw a ſchooner ſtanding towards us; at 8, perceived her to be a cruiſer: at 9 ſhe fired a gun to windward, and hoiſted American colours; at 10, being within gun ſhot, ſhe fired a ſhot which ſtruck within 20 yards of us, hauled down the American colours, and hoiſted a French enſign at the main-top-maſt head, and ſent a boat with an officer and 4 men on board, and ordered Capt. Pinkham on board the privateer with his papers.

"May 30, at 1 P. M. the captain of the privateer came on board with another boat full of men, and broke open and carried off three bales Iriſh linens, &c. after which they began to plunder the ſhip, paſſengers and ſailors of every thing they could lay their hands on, and robbed us of nearly all our ſtores, and almoſt all the cabin furniture; at 2 P. M. took out all the crew of the ſhip, except the mate and paſſengers, and put them in irons on board the privateer; they then began to plunder the cheſts and beds of wearing apparel, and every thing worth taking away; took from Capt. Pinkham ten guineas, with his great coat and other clothes, ſeveral hams, and all our cooking utenſils; they then ordered us to get ready to go on board the privateer, as it was their intention to burn the ſhip; at 4 P. M. the people returned on board, and ſhortly after the captain's papers were delivered him, four priſoners were put on board us, and we were ſuffered to proceed on our voyage. The name of the privateer was the Two Friends, mounting 12 four pounders, 14 days from Guadaloupe, had taken three American veſſels."

The privateer put on board the Minerva, Mr. Cook, the mate, and four ſeamen, belonging to the ſhip Seaflower, of Salem, bound to Jamaica, which ſhip ſhe had captured on the 14th of May, in the lat. of Turks-Iſland, and ſent for Guadaloupe: Mr. Cook was told on board the privateer, that they intended to cruize for ſome time betwixt the latitude of 28, 29 and 32.

THE underſigned, paſſengers in the Minerva, Subart Pinkham, Maſter, from Dublin, anxious for the welfare of the community of which they are becoming members, caution the public againſt THOMAS MONKS, paſſenger in ſaid veſſel: as from his own repeated and exulting declarations, he has been the aſſociate of bank note forgers and coiners, poſſeſſed moulds for caſting dollars, was deeply concerned in the late Iriſh rebellion, and a perpetrator in many of thoſe ſcenes of blood and devaſtation at which humanity ſhudders, and the heart of every honourable and really patriotic Iriſhman is wrung with the bittereſt regret.—When circumſtances made it convenient, he became a ſpy and informer, and his polluted evidence brought many men of fair character to the gibbet and tranſportation. The day on which we were taken by the Les Deux Ami, Guadaloupe privateer, he afforded us a diſtreſſing proof of his incorrigible villainy—for having gone on board the privateer and offered himſelf as a hand, he pointed out minutely the property on board, he even treacherouſly acquainted them of a box of trinkets belonging to his own meſſmate, worth ſeveral hundred pounds, which not being mentioned in the ſhip's papers and being buried in the ballaſt, would otherwiſe have eſcaped. He perſuaded them, that there was a large ſum of money concealed on board the Minerva, and brought a ſecond party in queſt of it, who ſtung with diſappointment, changed their firſt determination of taking out only their merchandize and allowing us to depart; they plundered us of every thing they thought worth taking, and reſolved to burn the ſhip and ſend us priſoners to Guadaloupe.

To this ſtatement, it is only neceſſary to add, that in its publication, we are influenced ſimply by a ſentiment of duty; for except as a duty, we would not expoſe even the guilty to pain or inconvenience—but we feel for the ſecurity of individuals here, and as Iriſhmen, for our native country, likely to be diſgraced in the eyes of the undiſcerning, by the crimes of this miſcreant.

Paſſengers Names.

WILLIAM AUSTIN,
JOHN BRETT,
DANIEL SULLIVAN,
WILLIAM GREEN,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
THOMAS CLAYTON,
THOMAS CHRISTIAN,
ARCH. SPENCER, *Mate,*
JOSEPH COOK, *Mate of the Sea-Flower, taken by the privateer, and ſent onboard the Minerva.*

NORFOLK, June 11.

The Cheſapeake frigate, Capt. Barron, ſailed yeſterday from Hampton Roads, on a cruiſe.

MARTINSBURG, May 28.

On Wedneſday the 21ſt inſt. a duel was fought at the cantonments near Harper's ferry, between Lieutenants Swan and Elliott. The cauſe of difference is ſaid to have originated in Mr. Elliott's arreſting Mr. Swan, in conſequence of his having come on parade out of uniform. At this arreſt Mr. Swan took umbrage and gave a challenge, which was accepted by Mr. Elliott.

On receiving the word, Mr. Elliott fired and the ball entered the thigh of his antagoniſt, who fell to the ground, on obſerving which he walked up and inquired of Mr. Swan if he was badly hurt, who, without giving an anſwer ordered him back to his poſt, and ſaid that he muſt alſo have his fire. ——He went back, and Mr. Swan being unable to ſtand, diſcharged his piſtol in a ſitting poſture—his ball penetrated the right breaſt of Mr. Elliott, and (it is ſuppoſed) lodged in the left ſhoulder. The life of Mr. Elliott was for ſome time deſpaired of, but it is now ſaid, that they are both on the recovery.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

By letters from Waſhington there appears to be a want of workmen, for the numerous buildings now going forward: but as numbers are daily arriving, it is thought there will ſoon be a ſufficient number. Of every thing elſe there is an abundance.

The Preſident of the United States has expreſſed his higheſt approbation of the ſcite, which he ſays will afford a laſting proof of the ſagacity of its auguſt founder, whoſe name it ſo deſervedly bears.

June 17.

The Philadelphia frigate, Capt. Decatur, and the Adams, Capt. Morris, were cruizing in company, to leeward of Guadaloupe the 30th May laſt—all well. The Philadelphia ſails faſt.

A morning paper mentions, on the authority of a gentleman who left Baltimore on Thurſday, that deſpatches had been received there from our Commiſſioners, and ſent on to the Preſident at Waſhington.—Alſo that a veſſel had arrived at Baltimore direct from France, and that a Treaty had been concluded on.

The Baltimore papers have been received as late as Saturday laſt; but they do not confirm the above, nor do they announce any arrival there from France.

The following is a copy of the Petition of John Fries.

To the Preſident of the United States.

The Petition of John Fries,

Reſpectfully Sheweth,

That your petitioner is one of thoſe deluded and unfortunate men, who at the circuit court of this diſtrict have been convicted of treaſon againſt the United States, for which offence he is now under ſentence of death.—In this awful ſituation, impreſſed with a juſt ſenſe of the crime which he has committed, and with the ſincerity of a penitent offender, he intreats mercy and pardon from him on whoſe determination reſts the fate of an unfortunate man. He ſolicits the interference of the Preſident to ſave him from an ignominious death, and to reſcue a large and hitherto happy family from future miſery and ruin. If the prayer of his petition ſhould be granted, he will ſhew by a future courſe of good conduct, his gratitude to his offended country, by a ſteady and active ſupport of that excellent conſtitution and laws which it has been his misfortune to violate and oppoſe.

JOHN FRIES.

Philadelphia Priſon, May, 1800.

The ſubſcribers moſt reſpectfully recommend the petitioner to the Preſident of the United States. They are warmly attached to the Conſtitution and laws of their country, which they will on every occaſion and at every hazard manifeſt their zeal to defend and ſupport. But when they reflect on the ignorance, the deluſion and the penitence of the perſons involved in the late inſurrection, their pity ſupercedes every vindictive ſentiment; and they ſincerely think that an exerciſe of mercy will have a more ſalutary effect than the puniſhment of the convicts. It is on this ground that the ſubſcribers, knowing the humanity as well as the fortitude of the Preſident, venture to claim his attention on the preſent awful occaſion, in favour of the wretched father of a numerous family.

NEW-YORK, June 17.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant in St. Kitts to his correſpondent in Philadelphia, dated May 10th, 1800.

"A perſon named William Rhea, who lived at Martinique, of Iriſh Extract, was drowned a few months ago there. He has had a family in ſome parts of America; and no doubt has left ſomething handſome. ——If you can hear of any ſuch perſons, pleaſe to make their circumſtances known; and if there be heirs, or relations, they muſt come fully prepared with ſuch documents, as to put it out of doubt, that they are the proper heirs of the deceaſed."

Communications by letter or otherwiſe in reference to the above, will be duly attended to, by applying to Wm. Haſlet, Philadelphia.

N. B. Printers throughout the United States will perform an act of benevolence, by publiſhing the above.

It is calculated (ſays a late Engliſh paper) that from the preſent faſhion of muſlin undreſſes, eighteen ladies have caught fire, and eighteen thouſand caught cold.

LEOMINSTER, (Maſſ.) May 29.

COMB MANUFACTURE.

The induſtry of the *Comb Makers* in this town, is laudable and deſerving of notice.—This buſineſs employs about *twenty-ſix* hands. On the 20th of this inſtant it was agreed, that each one in the evening ſhould bring to a certain place of rendezvous the combs he made on that day, for the purpoſe of examining and counting them. Only twenty of theſe hands met on that evening, and the combs they made and brought in amounted to *eighty-two dozen and ſeven*; making *nine hundred and ninety-one* ſingle combs. Theſe ſell for 4*s. per dozen*, amounting in the whole price to 65 dollars and 5 cents. Allowing two-thirds of this number to be made daily which it is ſuppoſed would be a moderate calculation, conſidering that a number of the hands did not collect, and counting the ſix days of the week wherein "man ſhall work," the price of the Combs then made in a year would be 12,792 dollars.

BOSTON, June 20.

A court of inquiry has been held, to inveſtigate the cauſes which led to the loſs of the maſts of the frigate Congreſs.—Capt. Sever was honourably acquitted.

NOAH WEBSTER, Eſq; is engaged in compleating a Dictionary, of the "*American Language.*"

June 21.

The troops lately at Oxford, are paid off and diſbanded by companies.—Several of the officers, we ſee, have reſumed the dreſs of citizens; and are in ſearch after buſineſs. Though, as ſoldiers, they muſt regret the unexpected deprivation of their ſubſiſtence; as citizens, they retire without a murmur from *displaying columns* in the "*tented fields,*" to the diſplay of figures in the column of a Ledger; from the ſtudy of the *manual* of the Baron, to the *manual exercise* of the plough and ſickle; and from the muſic of the *drum* and the *fife*, to the ſound of the *ax* and the *hammer.*

NEWPORT, *June 24.*

The Legiſlature of New-Hampſhire have choſen the Hon. James Sheafe, Eſq; a Senator of the United States, vice Mr. Langdon, who goes out.

The Philadelphia Papers give Notice, that the Offices of the Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and General Poſt-Office, are removed; and that in future Letters and News-Papers for thoſe Offices muſt be directed to the City of Waſhington.

Laſt Friday arrived here, Capt. Edward Tayer, of the Snow Mary, from this Port bound to the Havanna, who informs, that on the 31ſt May, in Lat. 30, Long. 68, he was captured by the French Privateer Schooner Coroges, Capt. Roſon, mounting 12 Six-Pounders and had 91 Men, beſides having manned ſix Prizes before.—— The Captain of her ſaid, ſhe was One of Four Sail which left Guadaloupe about the ſame Time. The other Three were cruiſing to the Weſtward—2 Brigs of 16 and 18 Guns each, and a Schooner of 16—that the Schooner had been out 16 Days, and captured 13 Prizes.—Capt. Tayer was on

your friendly welcome to the City, and particularly this place. I congratulate you on the bleſſing which Providence has been pleaſed to beſtow, in a particular manner, on this ſituation, and eſpecially on its deſtination to be the permanent ſeat of government.——May the future councils of this auguſt temple, be forever governed by truth and liberty, friendſhip, virtue and faith, which as they are themſelves the chief good, and principal bleſſings of human nature, can never fail, to inſure the union, ſafety, proſperity and glory of America.

JOHN ADAMS.

City of Waſhington,
At the Capitol, June 5th, 1800.

From a late London paper.

Faſhions.—Small round caps, with very narrow lace borders, are coming rapidly into faſhion, and give a peculiar appearance of buxom beauty to the countenance of an handſome woman.

Scarlet caſſimere cloaks, neck handkerchiefs, and half great coats trimmed with ſable, are the morning ſtreet dreſſes. Scarlet ribbons and ſhoes are likewiſe very faſhionable.

Short wadded coats, of coloured carſnet, trimmed all round with fur or broad lace, are worn by the higheſt *belles* of faſhion.

The male leaders of *ton* daily diminiſh the ſize of their hats; pantaloons are going out of faſhion; the ſtiffened boot has alſo had its day, and the ſhape of the human leg, once more becomes viſible. Crops are more univerſal than ever: cravats diminiſh in quantity, and great coats are permitted to cover the knees.

The moſt faſhionable apartments are all fitted up with fine cotton furniture.

The handſomeſt carriages are lined with wadded ſilk, and painted of the darkeſt colours.

The magiſtrates of Ipſwich, in England, have cauſed the following admonition to be painted in large letters over the door leading to the Council-Chamber, from the Moor-hall: "*Of all the antidotes againſt crimes, the moſt humane, the moſt ſalutary, and the moſt powerful, is* RELIGION."

A New and Animal BAROMETER.

NONE of all the domeſtic inſects is more generally abhorred than the ſpider, which I think is owing partly to its hideous form, and partly to the idea of its being poiſonous. I cannot but confeſs that I alſo was infected with this antipathy, and joined in the general warfare againſt an inſect which by its external appearance, is ſo little qualified to recommend itſelf to our ſight, till of late I was unexpectedly cured of this habitual abhorrence. This cure was effected by the peruſal of the account of a diſcovery, made ſome years ſince by Mr. Quatremere D'Iſjonval, Adjutant-General to the famous Pichegru, which convinced me, that this inſect is not ſo uſeleſs as we generally think, and that we ought rather to court than to loath its ſociety. It is generally known, that the ſtate of the atmoſphere has a viſible effect, upon certain animals; and that, for inſtance, cats, dogs, frogs, hogs, &c. have a very ſtrong preſentiment of every change, which is preparing in it. The abovementioned gentleman has diſcovered, that the ſpider poſſeſſes this quality in a more eminent degree than all other animals, and is peculiarly fit to ſerve as an unerring barometer. A brief ſtatement of his obſervations will, I think, not be foreign to the ſcope of your uſeful and inſtructive Magazine, and reconcile its readers to an animal which they hitherto held in abhorrence; or, at leaſt, thought to be one of the moſt uſeleſs in the creation of God.

The ſpider, ſays Mr. Q. D'Iſjonval, is a more unerring indicator of impending changes in the atmoſphere, than the beſt barometer. Theſe inſects have two different ways of weaving their webs, by which we can know what weather we are to have. When the weather inclines to turn rainy or windy, they make the principal threads, which are the foundation, as it were, of their whole web, very ſhort and rather thick; whereas they ſpin them much longer, when fine and warm weather is to be expected. Thence it appears clearly, that the ſpiders have not only a diſtant preſentiment of the changes which are preparing in the air. The barometer foretells the ſtate of the weather with certainty, only for about twenty-four hours—whereas we may be ſure, that the weather will be fine, twelve or fourteen days, when the ſpider makes the principal threads of its web long.—It is obvious, how important the conſequences of this infallible indication of the ſtate of the weather muſt be, in many inſtances, particularly with regard to the operations of agriculture: For which reaſon, it has been frequently lamented, that the beſt barometers, hydrometers, thermometers, and eudiometers, are principally in the hands of the conſumers, and very rarely in thoſe of the planters of the harveſt.—How fortunate is it, therefore, that provident nature, among other gifts, has alſo beſtowed upon the cultivator of the country ſuch a cheap inſtrument; upon the ſenſibility and infallibility of which, with regard to the impending changes in the atmoſphere, he can rely!—The barometers are frequently very fallible guides, particularly when they point to ſettled fair; whereas the work of the ſpider, never fails to give the moſt certain information. This inſect, which is one of the moſt economical animals, does not go to work, nor expends ſuch a great length of threads, which it draws out of its body, before the moſt perfect equilibrium of all the conſtituent parts of the air indicates with certainty, that this great expenditure will not be made in vain.——Let the weather be ever ſo bad, we may conclude with certainty, that it will not laſt long, and ſoon change for ſettled fair, when we ſee the ſpider repair the damages, which his web has received. Thoſe who will take the trouble to watch the operations of this uſeful inſect, will be convinced by experience, that Mr. Quatremere D'Iſjonval deſerves the thanks of his cotemporaries, for the communication of his important diſcovery; and in future, ſhow more indulgence to this object of almoſt general abhorrence, than they have done hitherto.

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.)* May 28.

The Thermometer, at 12 o'clock yeſterday, ſtood at 125 degrees when placed in the ſun, and 85 in a cool ſituation.

June 7.

Extract from the log-book of the ſhip Minerva, Capt. Pinkham.

"Thurſday, May 29, lat. 32, 30, long. 66; 150 miles S. W. of Bermuda, at 6 A. M. ſaw a ſchooner ſtanding towards us; at 8, perceived her to be a cruiſer: at 9 ſhe fired a gun to windward, and hoiſted American colours; at 10, being within gun ſhot, ſhe fired a ſhot which ſtruck within 20 yards of us, hauled down the American colours, and hoiſted a French enſign at the main-top-maſt head, and ſent a boat with an officer and 4 men on board, and ordered Capt. Pinkham on board the privateer with his papers.

"May 30, at 1 P. M. the captain of the privateer came on board with another boat-full of men, and broke open and carried off three bales Iriſh linens, &c. after which they began to plunder the ſhip, paſſengers and ſailors of every thing they could lay their hands on, and robbed us of nearly all our ſtores, and almoſt all the cabin furniture; at 2 P. M. took out all the crew of the ſhip, except the mate and paſſengers, and put them in irons on board the privateer; they then began to plunder the cheſts and beds of wearing apparel, and every thing worth taking away; took from Capt. Pinkham ten guineas, with his great coat and other clothes, ſeveral hams, and all our cooking utenſils; they then ordered us to get ready to go on board the privateer, as it was their intention to burn the ſhip; at 4 P. M. the people returned on board, and ſhortly after the captain's papers were delivered him, four priſoners were put on board us, and we were ſuffered to proceed on our voyage. The name of the privateer was the Two Friends, mounting 12 four pounders, 14 days from Guadaloupe, had taken three American veſſels."

The privateer put on board the Minerva, Mr. Cook the mate and four ſeamen, belonging to the ſhip Seaflower, of Salem, bound to Jamaica, which ſhip ſhe had captured on the 14th of May, in the lat. of Turks-Iſland, and ſent for Guadaloupe. Mr. Cook was told on board the privateer that they intended to cruize for ſome time betwixt the latitude of 28, 29 and 31.

THE undersigned, paſſengers in the Minerva, Subart Pinkham, Maſter, from Dublin, anxious for the welfare of the community of which they are becoming members, caution the public againſt THOMAS MONKS, paſſenger in ſaid veſſel: as from his own repeated and exulting declarations, he has been the aſſociate of bank note forgers and coiners, poſſeſſed moulds for caſting dollars, was deeply concerned in the late Iriſh rebellion, and a perpetrator in many of thoſe ſcenes of blood and devaſtation at which humanity ſhudders, and the heart of every honourable and really patriotic Iriſhman is wrung with the bittereſt regret.—When circumſtances made it convenient, he became a ſpy and informer, and his polluted evidence brought many men of fair character to the gibbet and tranſportation. The day on which we were taken by the Les Deux Ami, Guadaloupe privateer, he afforded us a diſtreſſing proof of his incorrigible villainy—for having gone on board the privateer and offered himſelf as a hand, he pointed out minutely the property on board, he even treacherouſly acquainted them of a box of trinkets belonging to his own meſſmate, worth ſeveral hundred pounds, which not being mentioned in the ſhip's papers, and being buried in the hatluſt, would otherwiſe have eſcaped. He perſuaded them, that there was a large ſum of money concealed on board the Minerva, and brought a ſecond party in queſt of it, who ſtung with diſappointment, changed their firſt determination of taking out only their merchandize and allowing us to depart; they plundered us of every thing they thought worth taking, and reſolved to burn the ſhip and ſend us priſoners to Guadaloupe.

To this ſtatement, it is only neceſſary to add, that in its publication, we are influenced ſimply by a ſentiment of duty; for except as a duty, we would not expoſe even the guilty to pain or inconvenience—but we feel for the ſecurity of individuals here, and as Iriſhmen, for our native country, likely to be diſgraced in the eyes of the undiſcerning, by the crimes of this miſcreant.

Paſſengers Names.

WILLIAM AUSTIN,
JOHN BRETT,
DANIEL SULLIVAN,
WILLIAM GREEN,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
THOMAS CLAYTON,
THOMAS CHRISTIAN,
ARCH. SPENCER, *Mate,*
JOSEPH COOK, *Mate of the Sea-Flower, taken by the privateer, and ſent onboard the Minerva.*

NORFOLK, June 11.

The Cheſapeake frigate, Capt. Barron, ſailed yeſterday from Hampton Roads, on a cruiſe.

MARTINSBURG, May 28.

On Wedneſday the 21ſt inſt. a duel was fought at the cantonments near Harper's ferry, between Lieutenants Swan and Elliott. The cauſe of difference is ſaid to have originated in Mr. Elliott's arreſting Mr. Swan, in conſequence of his having come on parade out of uniform. At this arreſt Mr. Swan took umbrage and gave a challenge, which was accepted by Mr. Elliott.

On receiving the word, Mr. Elliott fired and the ball entered the thigh of his antagoniſt, who fell to the ground, on obſerving which he walked up and inquired of Mr. Swan if he was badly hurt, who, without giving an anſwer ordered him back to his poſt, and ſaid that he muſt alſo have his fire.—He went back, and Mr. Swan being unable to ſtand, diſcharged his piſtol in a ſitting poſture—his ball penetrated the right breaſt of Mr. Elliott, and (it is ſuppoſed) lodged in the left ſhoulder. The life of Mr. Elliott was for ſome time deſpaired of, but it is now ſaid, that they are both on the recovery.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

By letters from Waſhington there appears to be a want of workmen, for the numerous buildings now going forward: but as numbers are daily arriving, it is thought there will ſoon be a ſufficient number. Of every thing elſe there is an abundance.

The Preſident of the United States has expreſſed his higheſt approbation of the ſcite, which he ſays will afford a laſting proof of the ſagacity of its auguſt founder, whoſe name it ſo deſervedly bears.

June 17.

The Philadelphia frigate, Capt. Decatur, and the Adams, Capt. Morris, were cruizing in company, to leeward of Guadaloupe the 30th May laſt—all well. The Philadelphia ſails faſt.

A morning paper mentions, on the authority of a gentleman who left Baltimore on Thurſday, that deſpatches had been received there from our Commiſſioners, and ſent on to the Preſident at Waſhington.—Alſo that a veſſel had arrived at Baltimore direct from France, and that a Treaty had been concluded on.

The Baltimore papers have been received as late as Saturday laſt; but they do not confirm the above, nor do they announce any arrival there from France.

The following is a copy of the Petition of John Fries.

To the Preſident of the United States.

The Petition of John Fries,

Reſpectfully Sheweth,

That your petitioner is one of thoſe deluded and unfortunate men, who at the circuit court of this diſtrict have been convicted of treaſon againſt the United States, for which offence he is now under ſentence of death.—In this awful ſituation, impreſſed with a juſt ſenſe of the crime which he has committed, and with the ſincerity of a penitent offender, he intreats mercy and pardon from him on whoſe determination reſts the fate of an unfortunate man. He ſolicits the interference of the Preſident to ſave him from an ignominious death, and to reſcue a large and hitherto happy family from future miſery and ruin. If the prayer of his petition ſhould be granted, he will ſhew by a future courſe of good conduct, his gratitude to his offended country, by a ſteady and active ſupport of that excellent conſtitution and laws which it has been his misfortune to violate and oppoſe.

JOHN FRIES.

Philadelphia Priſon, May, 1800.

The ſubſcribers moſt reſpectfully recommend the petitioner to the Preſident of the United States. They are warmly attached to the Conſtitution and laws of their country, which they will on every occaſion and at every hazard manifeſt their zeal to defend and ſupport. But when they reflect on the ignorance, the deluſion and the penitence of the perſons involved in the late inſurrection, their pity ſupercedes every vindictive ſentiment; and they ſincerely think that an exerciſe of mercy will have a more ſalutary effect than the puniſhment of the convicts. It is on this ground that the ſubſcribers, knowing the humanity as well as the fortitude of the Preſident, venture to claim his attention on the preſent awful occaſion, in favour of the wretched father of a numerous family.

NEW-YORK, June 17.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant in St. Kitts to his correſpondent in Philadelphia, dated May 10th, 1800.

"A perſon named William Rhea, who lived at Martinique, of Iriſh Extract, was drowned a few months ago there. He has had a family in ſome parts of America; and no doubt has left ſomething handſome.—If you can hear of any ſuch perſons, pleaſe to make their circumſtances known; and if there be heirs, or relations; they muſt come fully prepared with ſuch documents, as to put it out of doubt, that they are the proper heirs of the deceaſed."

Communications by letter or otherwiſe in reference to the above, will be duly attended to, by applying to Wm. Haſlet, Philadelphia.

N. B. Printers throughout the United States will perform an act of benevolence, by publiſhing the above.

It is calculated (ſays a late Engliſh paper) that from the preſent faſhion of muſlin undreſſes, eighteen ladies have caught fire, and eighteen thouſand caught cold.

LEOMINSTER, (Maſſ.) May 29.

COMB MANUFACTURE.

The induſtry of the *Comb Makers* in this town, is laudable and deſerving of notice.—This buſineſs employs about *twenty-ſix* hands. On the 20th of this inſtant it was agreed, that each one in the evening ſhould bring to a certain place of rendezvous the combs he made on that day, for the purpoſe of examining and counting them. Only twenty of theſe hands met on that evening, and the combs they made and brought in amounted to *eighty-two dozen and ſeven*; making *nine hundred and ninety-one* ſingle combs. Theſe ſell for 4*s. per dozen*, amounting in the whole price to 65 dollars and 5 cents. Allowing two-thirds of this number to be made daily which it is ſuppoſed would be a moderate calculation, conſidering that a number of the hands did not collect, and counting the ſix days of the week wherein "man ſhall work," the price of the Combs then made in a year would be 12,792 dollars.

BOSTON, June 20.

A court of inquiry has been held, to inveſtigate the cauſes which led to the loſs of the maſts of the frigate Congreſs.—Capt. Sever was honourably acquitted.

NOAH WEBSTER, Eſq; is engaged in compleating a Dictionary, of the "*American Language.*"

June 21.

The troops lately at Oxford, are paidoff and diſbanded by companies.—Several of the officers, we ſee, have reſumed the dreſs of citizens; and are in ſearch after buſineſs. Though, as ſoldiers, they muſt regret the unexpected deprivation of their ſubſiſtence; as citizens, they retire without a murmur from *displaying columns* in the "*tented fields*," to the diſplay of figures in the column of a Ledger; from the ſtudy of the *manual* of the Baron, to the *manual exercise* of the plough and ſickle; and from the muſic of the *drum* and the *fife*, to the ſound of the *ax* and the *hammer*.

NEWPORT, *June 24.*

The Legiſlature of New-Hampſhire have choſen the Hon. James Sheafe, Eſq; a Senator of the United States, vice Mr. Langdon, who goes out.

The Philadelphia Papers give Notice, that the Offices of the Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and General Poſt-Office, are removed; and that in future Letters and News-Papers for thoſe Offices muſt be directed to the City of Waſhington.

Laſt Friday arrived here, Capt. Edward Tayer, of the Snow Mary, from this Port bound to the Havanna, who informs, that on the 31ſt May, in Lat. 30, Long. 68, he was captured by the French Privateer Schooner Coroges, Capt. Roſon, mounting 12 Six-Pounders and had 91 Men, beſides having manned ſix Prizes before.—The Captain of her ſaid, ſhe was One of Four Sail which left Guadaloupe about the ſame Time. The other Three were cruiſing to the Weſtward—2 Brigs of 16 and 18 Guns each, and a Schooner of 16—that the Schooner had been out 16 Days, and captured 13 Prizes.—Capt. Tayer was on

and the Privateer three Days; on the 4th Day she captured four Vessels, one from Philadelphia, one from Portland, one from Boston, all bound out, and one from St. Thomas's, bound to St. Kitts.

In the List of Town Officers, published in our Paper of the 20th Instant, the Names of John Tillinghast and Fleet S. Green, were accidentally omitted as *Surveyors of Lumber*, &c.

DIED.]—Yesterday, in the 49th Year of her Age, Mrs. *Elizabeth Easton*, Widow of the late Nicholas Easton Esq; and Daughter of the late John Potter, Esq; of South-Kingstown.—Her Funeral will be To-morrow Afternoon, at 3 o'Clock, from her House, which her Relations and Friends are desired to attend.

To the FREEMEN *of the State of Rhode-Island.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE Declaration of our present worthy and federal Representative in Congress, "That he declines being considered as a Candidate for a seat in the seventh Congress of the United States," renders it necessary for you, to turn your attention to the selection of a proper person, to fill that important and respectable office. At the present crisis, it is peculiarly incumbent upon us to take care that the candidate offered to the public, is sincerely attached to the principles of the federal constitution and government:—That he is able, by his talents and education, to defend and support those principles;—and possessed of such integrity of private character, united to such knowledge of mankind, as to be able to pursue with equal *discretion* and *firmness*, uninfluenced by the plausible pretences of faction, those measures which he deems most conducive to your prosperity and happiness. I know but of few persons, who unite more of these requisites, than ASHER ROBBINS, Esq; whom, in consequence of a wish generally expressed throughout the State, and in compliance with the request of many respectable citizens of this town, I take the liberty to nominate as your Representative, to the seventh Congress of the United States.

A FEDERALIST.

Newport, June 19, 1800.

Mr. BARBER,

THE Hon. CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN having published his wishes, that he might not be considered, by his fellow-citizens, as a candidate for a seat, in the seventh Congress of the United States, I would mention JOHN DAVIS, Esq; of Little-Compton, as a suitable person to represent this State, in the next Congress; his character is well known as a Legislator. His abilities, interest and political sentiments, will secure the suffrages of the great body of Federal Farmers. From what I can learn, Mr. Davis will be handsomely supported, by every class of citizens, in the State.

VERITAS.

June 20, 1800.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1800.

June.	Thermo. 7 A.M.	Thermo. 3 P.M.	Wind. 7 A.M.	Wind. 3 P.M.	Weather. 7 A.M.	Weather. 3 P.M.
	Deg.	Deg.				
17	65	67	SW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
18	64½	69	NW.	SE.	Fair.	Do.
19	68	70	SE.	Do.	Cloudy.	Do.
20	60	65	N.	SE.	Cloudy.	Do.
21	58½	66	NE.	Do.	Cloudy.	Do
22	66½	71	S.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
23	68	72	S.	SW.	Fair.	Do.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, *June* 23.

ENTERED, *From*

Sloop Nancy, Bowler, Providence
Semiramis, Marshall, New-York
Fame, Brown, Ditto
Neptune, Arnold, Ditto
Brig Betsy & Polly, Tyler, Norfolk
Sloop Nancy, Sheffield, Boston
Two-Sisters, Earl, New-York

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Sally, Phillips, Taunton
Nancy, Bowler, Philadelphia
Schooner Livina, Baker, Boston
Sloop Friendship, Gifford, Nantucket
Fame, Brown, New-York
Brig Lydia, Starbuck, Ditto
Sloop Eagle, Dennis, Havanna
Brig Little-Sally, Norris, Alexandria
Sloop Young-Greyhound, Matteason, Norfolk
Olive, Bowen, Camden
Schooner Marian, Burdick, Cape-Francois
Sloop George, Slocum, Charleston
Semiramis, Marshall, New-York
Schooner Juno, Googins, Pepperelboro'

Was FOUND, this Morning, in one of the Streets in this Town, A Lady's POCKET-BOOK.—The Owner may have it again, by applying to *JAMES C. HUBBARD*, and paying Charges.

Newport, June 24, 1800.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

JOHN HAZARD, jun.
AND
BENJAMIN W. GARDNER,

Having formed a Connection in Trade, under the Firm of

HAZARD & GARDNER,

Are in Supply of a CHOICE Assortment of Groceries, to be disposed of,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At their Stores—one Door North of Townsend's Coffee-House—and No. 4, on Stevens's Wharf,

WINES: MADEIRA, Sherry, Malaga, Lisbon, Port—and Claret
Jamaica Spirits
St. Vincent's Rum
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy
Holland Gin
TEAS: Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong—and Bohea
Rice
Jordan Almonds
Frail Figs
Citron
Muscatel Raisins
Zante Currants
Cloves
Cassia
Nutmegs
Mace
Allspice
Black Pepper
Ginger
Mustard
West-India Cayanne
Loaf and other Sugars
Molasses
Salad Oil
Capers, Olives
Lemons
Castile white and brown Soap
Spermaceti & Tallow mould Candles
Indigo
Poland Starch
Tobacco
Hair-Powder
Spanish Segars—and Essence of Spruce.

ALSO

Cogniac Brandy by the Pipe or Barrel.
Barcelona Ditto Do. Do.
Holland Gin Do. Do.
St. Vincent's Rum by the Hogshead or Do.
Malaga Wine by the Quarter-Cask.
Lisbon Do. Do.
Sherry Do. Pipe or Do.
Port Do. Do. Do.
Particular Madeira Do. Do. Do.

Chocolate by the Box; Tallow and Spermaceti Candles Ditto; Castile Soap Ditto; Muscatel Raisins Ditto; Lemons Ditto; Figs and Almonds by the Frail; French Hair-Powder by the Box; Pipes by the Gross; Spanish Segars by the Box.

Anguilla coarse and Liverpool fine Salt.

Town and Country Retailers are invited to Purchase; liberal Credit will be given them.

Newport, June 23, 1800.

The Bonds belonging to the Grand Committee's Office, given for the Paper Money Emission of 1786, for the Towns of *Newport, Middletown, Portsmouth, New-Shoreham, Jamestown, Tiverton, Little-Compton, Bristol, Warren, Barrington, Charlestown*, and *Westerly*, are placed in the Hands of the Subscriber, for Settlement.——If they should not be settled within a reasonable Time, before the next Terms of the Courts of Common Pleas in the respective Counties, they will be prosecuted without Discrimination.——In some Cases where the original Obligors have become incompetent, or are not to be found, the Mortgages will be prosecuted. Purchasers and Tenants of Lands, incumbered with these Mortgages, will therefore consider this as Notice of a Measure, which in some Cases must necessarily be taken.

WILLIAM V. KING.

Newport, 23d June, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A very handsome young blood-bay GELDING, warranted sound in every respect, used to the Saddle or Carriage, and would suit a Gentleman excellently well as a Family Horse.—Also, a remarkably easy going CHAISE, that has lately gone thro' a thorough Repair.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, June 24, 1800.

FOR SALE,

The Schooner Nancy, of 70 Tons Burthen, with all her Tackle, Furniture, &c. as she now lies at Holmes's Wharf (so called) said Schooner is not 3 Years old, and is built of white Oak.—If she is not sold by THURSDAY next at private Sale, she will, on that Day at 2 o'Clock, *P. M.* be disposed of at Public Auction. Any Person inclining to Purchase at private Sale, may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber at Mr. George Littlefield's,

BENJAMIN TREFETHEN.

Newport, June 24, 1800.

Was LOST, on Friday the 20th Instant, between the Brick Market and Banister's Wharf, a Note of Hand for 217 Dollars.——Whoever has found the same, and will leave it with the Printer, shall be generously rewarded.

Newport, June 23, 1800.

NOTICE.

A Quarterly Meeting of the MARINE SOCIETY, will be held at the House of Captain *John Lawton*, next Tuesday EVENING, at 6 o'Clock, *P. M.*

E. BURRILL, *Sec'ry.*

Newport, June 24, 1800.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL MEETING-HOUSE

LOTTERY.

The Hon. General Assembly of of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. at their last Session, having granted to the First Congregational Society, in Newport, the privilege of raising the Sum of Two Thousand Dollars, by Lottery, for the Purpose of repairing said Meeting-House.—The Subscribers having been appointed Managers and given Bonds as the Law directs, present to the Public the following.

SCHEME:

CLASS FIRST.

Prizes		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	300	is	300
1		100		100
2		50		100
6		20		120
10		10		100
31		5		155
50		4		200
50		3		150
250		2		500
600		1 50 Cents.		900
1001 Prizes.		1999 Blanks.		2625 Dolls
Saving to Society at 12½ per Ct.				375
				3000

3000 Tickets, at 1 Dollar each, 3000.

The Managers flatter themselves, as the Proceeds of this Lottery are to be appropriated solely for the Purpose of repairing a publik Edifice, the Sale of the Tickets will be so rapid as to enable them to begin Drawing this Class on the first Monday in September next.

JAMES CANONGE,
BILLINGS COGGESHALL,
JOHN LANDERS,
EBENEZER BURRILL,
JABEZ DENISON,
WILLIAM S. N. ALLEN,
STEPHEN YATES,
BENJAMIN HAMMOND,
Managers.

Newport, June 24th, 1800.

PHILANTHROPIC LOTTERY.

TICKETS and Parts of Tickets, in the 2d Class of the above Lottery, which commences drawing on the 28th of July next, may be had at the Book-Store of *W. R. WILDER*, Thames-street.—Also a few Tickets in the *Barrington Meeting-House* LOTTERY, which commences drawing on the present Week.

Newport, June 23, 1800.

Rhode-Island District, &c.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. the District Court for Rhode-Island District: Notice is hereby given, that there will be exposed for Sale, at Public Auction, in Newport, on Friday the 27th Instant, at Ten o' Clock in the Forenoon, a Quantity of damaged Beef, Pork, Rigging, Sails, &c. for the Benefit of the Owners, and all concerned, in the Ship Semiramis, Benjamin Pierce, late Commander.

W. PECK, *Marshal.*

June 18, 1800.

Rhode-Island District, &c.

By Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. BENJAMIN BOURN, Esq; Judge of the District Court, for Rhode-Island District—Notice is hereby given to all Persons concerned, that a Libel is filed in said Court, by David Leonard Barnes, Esq; Attorney for Rhode-Island District, against the Snow Fair Eliza (now lying in the Port of Bristol, in said District) her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture, &c. for having been fitted, equipped, and employed, as it is said, in transporting Slaves, from the Coast of Africa to the West-Indies, contrary to a Statute of the United States.

And that one other Libel is filed in said Court, by David Leonard Barnes, Esq; Attorney as aforesaid, against a certain copper-bottomed Sloop called the Juliet (now lying in the Harbour of Newport, in said District) her Tackle, Apparel, &c. for having been fitted, equipped, and employed as it is alledged, in transporting Slaves from the Coast of Africa to some Port in the West-Indies, contrary to the Form of the Statute, in such Case made and provided.

And that Trial will be had upon the aforesaid Libels, at a Special District Court to be holden at Bristol, within said District, on Thursday the Tenth of July next, at Twelve o'Clock on said Day.

W PECK, *Marshal.*

June 19, 1800.

JOHN BOURN, jun.

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General* MARTIN'S,

A new Supply of

SUMMER GOODS,

which he is determined to sell very low.

Also a Number of elegant TRUNTON HATS.

He returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, June 23, 1799.

QUESTIONS,

To Merchants, Store-keepers, and Tradesmen in general, &c.

1st, PRAY GENTLEMEN, Is a perfect Standard of Discount, or Interest, calculated on every Dollar (without exception) from 1 to 2,000, from one day to sixty-four days inclusive, at six per cent with notes for 5, 7, and 8 per cent, of any value, whether used as a Standard, or as a check upon the inquirer's own calculations?

2d. Is it of any importance to know the best methods of computing the exchanges, between this country and the principal maritime trading places in Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Prussia, Poland, Germany, Holland, Flanders, Spain, Portugal, Italy, in several of the Windward and Leeward West-India Islands, and many ports in the East-Indies?

3d, Is a Table of all the Coins and Monies of Account, in the places aforesaid of any use?

4th, Are the Coins and Monies of Account in the aforesaid places, when reduced to Dollars and Cents, of any service?

5th, Is a Table of Compound Interest of any utility?

6th, Is the Table, by which the Banks determine the value of gold, desirable?

7th, Is the amount of Interest, accurately calculated for each month from one to twelve months, and on every Dollar (without exception) from 1 to 2000, of any value?

8th, Is a Table of all the post-towns in the United States, and rates of postage therewith, of any use?

9th, Will not all these together make a book, as generally useful and convenient as ever entered a counting-house or store?

10th, Will not the whole, when comprised in a quarto volume of from 200 to 250 pages, be worth Two Dollars?

And lastly, Is the person, who at the expence of FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS undertakes to perform *upwards of one hundred and sixty thousand calculations of Interest*, and of giving all the preceding information to the public *in the most complete manner*, deserving of your ENCOURAGEMENT and SUPPORT?

If the answer is in the affirmative, you are individually and respectively invited to subscribe in one of the Specimen Books, exhibited at the *BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND*, the *NEWPORT INSURANCE-OFFICE*, at *THOMAS TOWNSEND'S* Coffee-House, and at the Book-Store of *WILLIAM R. WILDER*, Thames-street, Newport.

It is proper to state, that the work will not be executed, unless *fifteen hundred subscribers* are obtained; for Four Thousand Dollars is too much to hazard.

NOTHING IS TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE, neither will it be expected of subscribers to take the work when published, if it is not delivered rigorously conformable to my agreements with the public, expressed in the conditions affixed to the Specimen Books, each of which consists of six detached pages of the work,

I am, with great respect,
Gentlemen,
Your humble servant,
JOHN ROWLETT,
Accomptant, Bank of North-America.

POSTSCRIPT. THE WORK IS DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION, to the President and Directors of the Bank of North-America, and has already received the patronage of JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States; of THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate; of a large number of the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; and of the President and Directors of the different Banks UNANIMOUSLY.—*The Specimen Book in the Bank of North-America, is filling very fast with subscriptions*, some for 2 copies, some for 3 copies, and some for 5 copies, *and I take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging all favors.*

A married Woman, with a good Breast of Milk, would be glad to take a Child to suckle.——Inquire of the Printer.

June 20, 1800.

ard the Privateer three Days; on the rd Day she captured four Vessels, one om Philadelphia, one from Portland, one from Boston, all bound out, and one from St. Thomas's, bound to St. Kitts.

In the List of Town Officers, published in our Paper of the 10th Instant, the Names of John Tillinghast and Fleet S. Green, were accidentally omitted as *Surveyors of Lumber*, &c.

DIED.]—Yesterday, in the 49th Year of her Age, Mrs. *Elizabeth Easton*, Widow of the late Nicholas Easton Esq; and Daughter of the late John Potter, Esq; of South-Kingstown.—Her Funeral will be To-morrow Afternoon, at 3 o'Clock, from her House, which her Relations and Friends are desired to attend.

To the FREEMEN *of the State of Rhode-Island.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE Declaration of our present worthy and federal Representative in Congress, "That he declines being considered as a Candidate for a seat in the seventh Congress of the United States," renders it necessary for you, to turn your attention to the selection of a proper person, to fill that important and respectable office. At the present crisis, it is peculiarly incumbent upon us to take care that the candidate offered to the public, is sincerely attached to the principles of the federal constitution and government:—That he is able, by his talents and education, to defend and support those principles;—and possessed of such integrity of private character, united to such knowledge of mankind, as to be able to pursue with equal *discretion* and *firmness*, uninfluenced by the plausible pretences of faction, those measures which he deems most conducive to your prosperity and happiness. I know but of few persons, who unite more of these requisites, than ASHER ROBBINS, Esq; whom, in consequence of a wish generally expressed throughout the State, and in compliance with the request of many respectable citizens of this town, I take the liberty to nominate as your Representative, to the seventh Congress of the United States.

A FEDERALIST.

Newport, June 19, 1800.

Mr. BARBER,

THE Hon. CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN having published his wishes, that he might not be considered, by his fellow-citizens, as a candidate for a seat, in the seventh Congress of the United States, I would mention JOHN DAVIS, Esq; of Little-Compton, as a suitable person to represent this State, in the next Congress; his character is well known as a Legislator. His abilities, interest and political sentiments, will secure the suffrages of the great body of Federal Farmers. From what I can learn, Mr. Davis will be handsomely supported, by every class of citizens, in the State. VERITAS.

June 20, 1800.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1800.

June.	Thermo. 7 A.M.	Deg.	Thermo. 3 P.M.	Wind. 7 A.M.	Wind. 3 P.M.	Weather. 7 A.M.	Weather. 3 P.M.
17	65		67	SW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
18	64½		69	NW.	SE.	Fair.	Do.
19	68		70	SE.	Do.	Cloudy.	Do.
20	60		65	N.	SE.	Cloudy.	Do.
21	58½		66	NE.	Do.	Cloudy.	Do
22	66½		71	S.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
23	68		72	S.	SW.	Fair.	Do.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, June 23.

ENTERED, *From*

Sloop Nancy, Bowler — Providence
Semiramis, Marshall, — New-York
Fame, Brown, — Ditto
Neptune Arnold, — Ditto
Brig Betsy & Polly, Tyler, — Norfolk
Sloop Nancy, Sheffield, — Boston
Two-Sisters, Earl, — New-York

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Sally, Phillips, — Taunton
Nancy, Bowler, — Philadelphia
Schooner Livina, Baker, — Boston
Sloop Friendship, Gifford, — Nantucket
Fame, Brown, — New-York
Brig Lydia, Starbuck, — Ditto
Sloop Eagle, Dennis, — Havanna
Brig Little-Sally, Norris, — Alexandria
Sloop Young-Greyhound, Matteason, — Norfolk
Olive, Bowen, — Camden
Schooner Marian, Burdick, — Cape-Francois
Sloop George, Slocum, — Charleston
Semiramis, Marshall, — New-York
Schooner Juno, Goggins, — Pepperelboro'

Was FOUND, this Morning, in one of the Streets in this Town, A Lady's POCKET-BOOK.—The Owner may have it again, by applying to *JAMES C. HUBBARD*, and paying Charges.

Newport, June 24, 1800.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

JOHN HAZARD, jun.
AND
BENJAMIN W. GARDNER,

Having formed a Connection in Trade, under the Firm of

HAZARD & GARDNER,

Are in Supply of a CHOICE Assortment of Groceries, to be disposed of,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At their Stores—one Door North of Townsend's Coffee-House—and No. 4, on Stevens's Wharf,

WINES: MADEIRA, Sherry, Malaga, Lisbon, Port—and Claret
Jamaica Spirits
St. Vincent's Rum
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy
Holland Gin
TEAS: Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong—and Bohea
Rice
Jordan Almonds
Frail Figs
Citron
Muscatel Raisins
Zante Currants
Cloves
Cassia
Nutmegs
Mace
Allspice
Black Pepper
Ginger
Mustard
West-India Cayanne
Loaf and other Sugars
Molasses
Salad Oil
Capers, Olives
Lemons
Castile white and brown Soap
Spermaceti & Tallow mould Candles
Indigo
Poland Starch
Tobacco
Hair-Powder
Spanish Segars—and Essence of Spruce.

A L S O

Cogniac Brandy by the Pipe or Barrel.
Barcelona Ditto — Do. — Do.
Holland Gin — Do. — Do.
St. Vincent's Rum by the Hogshead or Do.
Malaga Wine by the Quarter-Cask.
Lisbon Do. — Do.
Sherry Do. — Pipe or Do.
Port Do. — Do. — Do.
Particular Madeira Do. Do. Do.

Chocolate by the Box; Tallow and Spermaceti Candles Ditto; Castile Soap Ditto; Muscatel Raisins Ditto; Lemons Ditto; Figs and Almonds by the Frail; French Hair-Powder by the Box; Pipes by the Gross; Spanish Segars by the Box.

Anguilla coarse and Liverpool fine Salt.

Town and Country Retailers are invited to Purchase; liberal Credit will be given them.

Newport, June 23, 1800.

The Bonds belonging to the Grand Committee's Office, given for the Paper Money Emission of 1786, for the Towns of *Newport, Middletown, Portsmouth, New-Shoreham, Jamestown, Tiverton, Little-Compton, Bristol, Warren, Barrington, Charlestown*, and *Westerly*, are placed in the Hands of the Subscriber, for Settlement.——If they should not be settled within a reasonable Time, before the next Terms of the Courts of Common Pleas in the respective Counties, they will be prosecuted without Discrimination.——In some Cases where the original Obligors have become incompetent, or are not to be found, the Mortgages will be prosecuted. Purchasers and Tenants of Lands, incumbered with these Mortgages, will therefore consider this as Notice of a Measure, which in some Cases must necessarily be taken.

WILLIAM V. KING.

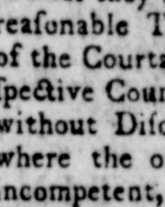
Newport, 23d June, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A very handsome young blood-bay GELDING, warranted sound in every respect, used to the Saddle or Carriage, and would suit a Gentleman excellently well as a Family Horse.—Also, a remarkably easy going CHAISE, that has lately gone thro' a thorough Repair.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, June 24, 1800.

FOR SALE,



The Schooner Nancy, of 70 Tons Burthen, with all her Tackle, Furniture, &c. as she now lies at Holmes's Wharf (so called) said Schooner is not 3 Years old, and is built of white Oak.—If she is not sold by THURSDAY next at private Sale, she will, on that Day at 2 o'Clock, *P. M.* be disposed of at Public Auction. Any Person inclining to Purchase at private Sale, may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber at Mr. George Littlefield's,

BENJAMIN TREFETHEN.

Newport, June 24, 1800.

Was LOST, on Friday the 20th Instant, between the Brick Market and Banister's Wharf, a Note of Hand for 217 Dollars.——Whoever has found the same, and will leave it with the Printer, shall be generously rewarded.

Newport, June 23, 1800.

NOTICE.

A Quarterly Meeting of the MARINE SOCIETY, will be held at the House of Captain *John Lawton*, next Tuesday EVENING, at 6 o'Clock, *P. M.*

E. BURRILL, *Sec'ry.*

Newport, June 24, 1800.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL MEETING-HOUSE

LOTTERY.

The Hon. General Assembly of of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. at their last Session, having granted to the First Congregational Society, in Newport, the privilege of raising the Sum of Two Thousand Dollars, by Lottery, for the Purpose of repairing said Meeting-House.—The Subscribers having been appointed Managers and given Bonds as the Law directs, present to the Public the following.

SCHEME:

CLASS FIRST.

Prizes		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	300	is	300
1		100		100
2		50		100
6		20		120
10		10		100
31		5		155
50		4		200
50		3		150
250		2		500
600		1 50 Cents.		900
1001 Prizes.		1999 Blanks.		2625 Dolls
Saving to Society at 12½ per Ct.				375
				3000

3000 Tickets, at 1 Dollar each, 3000.

The Managers flatter themselves, as the Proceeds of this Lottery are to be appropriated solely for the Purpose of repairing a public Edifice, the Sale of the Tickets will be so rapid as to enable them to begin Drawing this Class on the first Monday in September next.

JAMES CAHOONE,
BILLINGS COGGESHALL,
JOHN LANDERS,
EBENEZER BURRILL,
JABEZ DENISON,
WILLIAM S. N. ALLEN,
STEPHEN YATES,
BENJAMIN HAMMOND,
Managers.

Newport, June 24th, 1800.

PHILANTHROPIC LOTTERY.

TICKETS and Parts of Tickets, in the 2d Class of the above Lottery, which commences drawing on the 28th of July next, may be had at the Book-store of *W. R. WILDER*, Thames-street.—Also a few Tickets in the *Barrington Meeting-House* LOTTERY, which commences drawing on the present Week.

Newport, June 23, 1800.

Rhode-Island District, &c.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. the District Court, for Rhode-Island District: Notice is hereby given, that there will be exposed for Sale, at Public Auction, in Newport, on Friday the 27th Instant, at Ten o' Clock in the Forenoon, a Quantity of damaged Beef, Pork, Rigging, Sails, &c. for the Benefit of the Owners, and all concerned, in the Ship Semiramis, Benjamin Pierce, late Commander.

W. PECK, *Marshal.*

June 18, 1800.

Rhode-Island District, &c.

By Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. BENJAMIN BOURN, Esq; Judge of the District Court, for Rhode-Island District—Notice is hereby given to all Persons concerned, that a Libel is filed in said Court, by David Leonard Barnes, Esq; Attorney for Rhode-Island District, against the Snow Fair Eliza (now lying in the Port of Bristol, in said District) her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture, &c. for having been fitted, equipped, and employed, as it is said, in transporting Slaves, from the Coast of Africa to the West-Indies, contrary to a Statute of the United States.

And that one other Libel is filed in said Court, by David Leonard Barnes, Esq; Attorney as aforesaid, against a certain copper-bottomed Sloop called the Juliet (now lying in the Harbour of Newport, in said District) her Tackle, Apparel, &c. for having been fitted, equipped, and employed as it is alledged, in transporting Slaves from the Coast of Africa to some Port in the West-Indies, contrary to the Form of the Statute, in such Case made and provided.

And that Trial will be had upon the aforesaid Libels, at a Special District Court to be holden at Bristol, within said District, on Thursday the Tenth of July next, at Twelve o'Clock on said Day.

W PECK, *Marshal.*

June 19, 1800.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,

That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General MARTIN's,*

A new Supply of

SUMMER GOODS,

which he is determined to sell very low.

Also a Number of elegant TRUXTON HATS.

He returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, June 23, 1799.

QUESTIONS,

To Merchants, Store-keepers, and Tradesmen in general, &c.

1st, PRAY GENTLEMEN, Is a perfect Standard of Discount, or Interest, calculated on every Dollar (without exception) from 1 to 2,000, from one day to sixty-four days inclusive, at six per cent with notes for 5, 7, and 8 per cent, of any value, whether used as a Standard, or as a check upon the inquirer's own calculations?

2d. Is it of any importance to know the best methods of computing the exchanges, between this country and the principal maritime trading places in Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Prussia, Poland, Germany, Holland, Flanders, Spain, Portugal, Italy, in several of the Windward and Leeward West-India Islands, and many ports in the East-Indies?

3d, Is a Table of all the Coins and Monies of Account, in the places aforesaid of any use?

4th, Are the Coins and Monies of Account in the aforesaid places, when reduced to Dollars and Cents, of any service?

5th, Is a Table of Compound Interest of any utility?

6th, Is the Table, by which the Banks determine the value of gold, desirable?

7th, Is the amount of Interest, accurately calculated for each month from one to twelve months, and on every Dollar (without exception) from 1 to 2000, of any value?

8th, Is a Table of all the post-towns in the United States, and rates of postage therewith, of any use?

9th, Will not all these together make a book, as generally useful and convenient as ever entered a counting-house or store?

10th, Will not the whole, when comprized in a quarto volume of from 200 to 250 pages, be worth Two Dollars?

And lastly, Is the person, who at the expence of FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS undertakes to perform *upwards of one hundred and sixty thousand calculations of Interest*, and of giving all the preceding information to the public *in the most complete manner*, deserving of your ENCOURAGEMENT and SUPPORT?

If the answer is in the affirmative, you are individually and respectively invited to subscribe in one of the Specimen Books, exhibited at the *BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND*, the *NEWPORT INSURANCE-OFFICE*, at *THOMAS TOWNSEND's* Coffee-House, and at the Book-store of *WILLIAM R. WILDER*, Thames-street, Newport.

It is proper to state, that the work will not be executed, unless *fifteen hundred subscribers* are obtained; for Four Thousand Dollars is too much to hazard.

NOTHING IS TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE, neither will it be expected of subscribers to take the work when published, if it is not delivered rigorously conformable to my agreements with the public, expressed in the conditions affixed to the Specimen Books, each of which consists of six detached pages of the work,

I am, with great respect,
Gentlemen,
Your humble servant,
JOHN ROWLETT,
Accomptant, Bank of North-America.

POSTSCRIPT. THE WORK IS DEDICATED, BY PERMISSSION, to the President and Directors of the Bank of North-America, and has already received the patronage of JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States; of THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate; of a large number of the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; and of the President and Directors of the different Banks UNANIMOUSLY.—*The Specimen Book in the Bank of North-America, is filling very fast with subscriptions*, some for 2 copies, some for 3 copies, and some for 5 copies, *and I take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging all favors.*

A married Woman, with a good Breast of Milk, would be glad to take a Child to suckle.——Inquire of the Printer.

June 20, 1800.

From the Gazette of the United States.

[The lover of Miscellany, who searches for his favourite amusement in magazines, newspapers, and journals, experiences frequent disappointment in the article of Poetry. The rhymes of most of the moderns, who publish in fugitive or ephemeral works, are tuneless, their images trite, and their sentiments false, or absurd. The following madrigal is an honorable exception to this charge. It has sense and spirit; and has something to recommend it, besides harmony of numbers.]

THE HAPPY COTTAGER.

A MADRIGAL.

By Mr. COLLINS, Author of *The Brush*, &c.

IN a Cottage I live, and the Cot of content,
Where a few little rooms, for ambition too low,
Are furnish'd as plain as a Patriarch's tent,
With all for convenience, but nothing for show:
Like Robinson Crusoe's, both peaceful and pleasant,
By industry stor'd like the hive of a Bee;
And the Peer who looks down with contempt on a peasant,
Can ne'er be look'd up to with envy by me.
And when from the brow of a neighbouring hill,
On the regions of smoke I with pity look down,
While the murmuring stream and the clack of the mill
I prefer to the murmurs and clack of the town,—
As blythe as in youth when I danc'd on the Green,
I'd disdain to repine at my locks growing grey:
Thus the Autumn of life, like the spring-tide serene
Makes approaching December as cheerful as May.
I lie down with the Lamb, and I rise with the Lark,—
So I keep both Disease and the Doctor at Bay;
For I feel on my pillow no Thorn in the Dark
Which Reflection might raise from the deeds of the day.
And though Bigots each Night, to elude Heaven's Wrath,
To their Bead-roll of Saints and their Wooden-Gods pray,
Superstition I court not for Daggers of Lath
In my Sleep to drive Demons or Goblins away.
Yet let me not selfishly boast of my Lot,
Nor to self let the Comforts of Life be confin'd:
For how sordid the Pleasures must be of that sot
Who to share them with others no Pleasure can find;
For my Friend I've a Board, I've a Bottle, and Bed;
And ten times more welcome that Friend if he's Poor,
And a Stranger when wanting a slice of my Bread,
May I starve when without if he goes from my Door!
Nor think while Fanatics and Bigots I stout,
Superstition despise and Hypocrisy scorn,
That of hallow'd Religion I harbour a doubt,
Or believe that to die like a Dog I was born;
Though in Faith I'm no Saint, I've a Heart full of Hope,
And for Charity's sake I'd believe my worst foe;
And enjoying the Blessings of Life in full Scope,
I'll still bless the Fountain from whence they all flow.
Thus while a mad World is involv'd in mad Broils,
For a few Leagues of Land or an Arm of the Sea,
And Ambition climb high, and pale Penury toils,
For what but appears a mere Phantom to me.—
Through life let me steer with an even clean Hand,
And a Heart uncorrupted with Grandeur or Gold,
And at last quit my Birth, when this Life's at a Stand
For a Birth which can neither be bought nor be sold.

Bank of Rhode-Island.

The Stockholders are notified that in Pursuance of the Ninth Article of the Charter of Incorporation a semi-annual Dividend will be declared and paid on *Tuesday* the first of *July* next.

Transferring of Shares will cease from the 20th Instant, until the 2d of *July* ensuing.

By Order of the President and Directors,
M. SEIXAS, *Cashier.*

Newport, June 10th 1800.

R A G S.

CASH and the highest Price given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS

Has just Received a general Assortment of
HARD-WARE GOODS,
which may be had of him, cheap for Cash.

Newport, June 9, 1800.

TO BE SOLD,

The large and commodious Mansion House, situate on Easton's Point, belonging to William Redwood. Said House stands on a Lot of Ground 100 Feet Front, and 200 Feet Deep. Likewise the Wharf and Stores known by the Name of Holmes's Wharf. Situation equal to any in Newport. For further Information apply to

V. WIGHTMAN.

June 10, 1800.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Has just Received by the last Ships, via Philadelphia, and has for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames-street,
A new Supply of
English and India GOODS,
suitable for the present and approaching Season, which makes his Assortment complete.

He has also for Sale, Window-Glass 10 by 12 per Box, and a very handsome Assortment of CUTLERY WARE, well assorted.

Likewise Pork per Barrel, and Molasses by the Hogshead.

Any of the above Articles will be sold cheap for Cash or approved Notes.

Newport, May 5, 1800.

GODFREY WENWOOD

Has for Sale,
NEW superfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Mistic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Bushel or less Quantity. Also,
A large Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, of an excellent Quality; and WHEAT BRAN, by the Bushel.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1800.

To be Sold, by
WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

1000 Weight of excellent brown FLAX, and 1000 BOTTLES of different Sizes, from a Gallon to Half a Pint.

West-India GOODS as usual.

Newport, June 10, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A LOT containing near Four Acres, with a very convenient well-finished Dwelling-House, Chaise-House and Stable, And good Well of Water thereon, situated on Tanner and Warner Streets in the Northerly Part of the Town of Newport.

Also to be LET, and entered the 7th of May next, the Dwelling-House, Chaise-House and Stable, in Broad-street, now improved by Capt. *ISRAEL AMBROSE.*—Any Person inclining to Purchase, or Hire the latter Part of the above Estates, will apply to

OLIVER READ.

Newport, April 22, 1800.

All Persons having Demands against the Estate of Dr. *ISAAC SENTER*, late of Newport, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

ELIZABETH SENTER, *Administratrix.*

Newport, Jan. 13, 1800.

SCHEME,

OF the Second and last class of the PHILANTHROPIC LOTTERY, granted by the Legislature of the state of Vermont at their session in October, 1798, for the benefit of the unfortunate Mr. HAWKINS.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	*of*	3000	*is*	3000
4		1000		4000
8		500		4000
12		100		1200
100		50		5000
100		25		2500
200		10		2000
3575		4		14300
				36000

4000 *Prizes.* } *Two blanks to a prize*
8000 *Blanks.* }

1200 *tickets at* 3 *dolls. each are* 36000
(Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.)

The last drawn Blank will be entitled to One Thousand Dollars, being one of the *Four* One Thousand Dollar Prizes; which will be reserved for that purpose.

The Drawing of said Lottery will commence in Boston, on the 28th day of July next.

SETH STORRS, *Manager.*
JOHN BOYLE, Boston.
Appointed to superintend the Drawing.

☞ Tickets and parts of Tickets in the above Lottery may be had at the Post-Office, Newport.

JUDAH M. ISAACKS,

Takes this Method of respectfully informing the Public, at large that he has undertaken the Business of a BROKER, in all its various Branches; and doubts not, from his indefatigable Exertions to give his Employers perfect Satisfaction: He thanks his Old Friends for past Favours and solicits a Continuance.

He has for Sale, a convenient House not far from Washington Square, with four Rooms on a Floor besides a Kitchen, a good Cellar and an excellent Well of Water; the Lot is 69 Feet Front and Rear, and 60 Feet deep—to be sold with the said House, or separately, a large Garden Lot, at a little Distance from it.

Likewise Four Thousand Clapboards.—And a beautiful assortment of TOYS.

Also a Number of other Houses, and Lots, in eligible Situations cheap for Cash.

He has to Let several genteel Apartments ready furnished; and can procure, any Kind of Furniture on the shortest Notice.

Wanted to Charter, a Sloop of about 50 Tons.

Newport, May 6, 1800.

District and Port of Newport, May 27th, 1800.

WHEREAS more than Nine Months have elapsed since Twenty Bales of Indigo, Four Pots of Sweet-Meats, and One Piece of blue Satin, were imported into this Port, in the Sloop Juliet, Ebenezer Shearman, Master from Manilla, which were shipped by William Fitzgerald, who died on her Passage from said Port, and consigned to P. Farrel——and no legal Claimant has appeared to enter and pay the Duties on said Goods; this therefore is to notify to all whom it may concern, that, unless a legal Claimant should appear, on or before the 27th of June next, to enter said Goods, and pay the Duties thereon, they will, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon of that Day, be sold at Public Auction, on the Wharf of Mr. Caleb Gardner, in Newport.

W. ELLERY, *Collector.*

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A Variety of superfine broad Cloths of the most fashionable Colours—and Gentlemen's best Beaver Hats, of the newest Taste.

Newport, June 3, 1799.

FOR SALE,

The STORE, in the New-Lane, formerly the Property of Thomas Russell.——Apply to

W. HUNTER.

Newport, April 4, 1800.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,
GOOD Retailing Molasses per Hogshead; Old 3d Proof Windward-Island and New-England Rum, per Hogshead or Barrel; first Quality Georgia Tobacco per Ditto; Cordage of all Sizes, per Ton or Hundred; Swede's Iron, flat and square Bars, per Ton or Hundred; Souchong and Bohea Teas, per Chest or Dozen; Russia and Ravens Duck; Mess and prime Pork, per Barrel; Rock Salt per Bushel.

Also Linens; Diapers; Checks; large and small Table-Cloths.

Newport, May 26, 1800.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

Have for Sale at their Store on Banister's Wharf,
BROWN SUGAR by the Hogshead or Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogshead; Molasses by the Hogshead; Flour by the Barrel; Prime Pork by Ditto; prime and Cargo Beef by Ditto; Pimento by the Bag; Rosin by the Barrel; Powder by the Cask; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; Salt-petre'd Hams; Candles by the Box; Iron Cabooses; Turks-Island Salt; a few Boxes of Havanna Sugar and genuine SPANISH SEGARS.

—ALSO—

LIQUORS, of the best Kind, a general Assortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Assortment of which they propose to be constantly supplied with.——Fishing Parties, Masters of Packets Passengers, &c. may be supplied at said Store on the shortest Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Feb. 4, 1800.

JAMES CENTER's

Most respectful Compliments to the Ladies of Newport—thanks them for their past Favours, and begs Leave to acquaint them, that he has just received from Philadelphia, that new, convenient and beautiful Head-Dress lately introduced from London—called the FRIZZETT, with which he would be happy to serve them.

He has likewise received an Addition to his Assortment of Perfumery, and other Articles in his Line of Business.

Newport, June 9, 1800.

JAMES MUMFORD

Most respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just received, and has for Sale at his Shop in Thames-Street, a few Doors South of the Ferry Wharf,
An Assortment of English and India GOODS.

☞ He proposes to dispose of them on the most moderate Terms.

June 10, 1800.

Just Received, by the Sloop Franklin, from Havanna, and for Sale, by
GOULD & OLIVER MARSH,
White Sugar in Boxes.
Brown Ditto, in Ditto.
Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel.

Newport, June 9, 1800.

Lately imported, from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,
By *THOMAS HANDY,*
Fresh TEAS of the first Qualities, viz.
GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG,—and
BOHEA.

Also, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-street, single and double-refined SUGAR.

Newport, 8th October, 1799.

Just received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER Hyson Souchong Bohea	Teas, per Chest or smaller Quantity.
Tea Cadies Waiters Boglipores. Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.	

And for Sale, by
JOHN C. SCOTT,

Newport, June 25, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,
ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp, Russia and Ravens Duck, first Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions—Russia and Swedes Iron, flat and square.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Silesias; Creas-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Tickleaburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedticking; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Hessian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary and Glass Ware, calculated for the West India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses per Hogshead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 8 by 8, and 7 by 9 Window Glass; superfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, Dec. 6, 1799.

NATHAN B. MILLER,

Most respectfully acquaints his Friends, in the Town and Country,
THAT he has lately received a fresh Supply of such Goods as are usually sold at his Store, consisting generally of
Brandy in Pipes—4th Proof, entitled to Drawback.

Sherry Wine in Ditto—entitled to Drawback—very good.

Ditto in Quarter-Casks.

Port-Wine in Pipes—of an excellent Quality.

India Sugars—Loaf Sugar by the Hundred, or less Quantity—brown Sugar by the Hogshead.

Boston Chocolate, fresh—a few Hogsheads of Jamaica Spirits.

Geneva by the Cask, and Pepper by the Bag.

Bohea Tea by the Chest, or less Quantity and a few Cases of Florence Oil.—The Whole of which will be sold as low as at any Store in Newport, for Cash or approved Notes.

April 15, 1800.

From the Gazette of the United States.

[The lover of Miſcellany, who ſearches for his favourite amuſement in magazines, newſpapers, and journals, experiences frequent diſappointment in the article of Poetry. The rhymes of moſt of the moderns, who publiſh in fugitive or ephemeral works, are tuneleſs, their images trite, and their ſentiments falſe, or abſurd. The following madrigal is an honorable exception to this charge. It has ſenſe and ſpirit; and has ſomething to recommend it, beſides harmony of numbers.]

THE HAPPY COTTAGER.

A MADRIGAL.

By Mr. COLLINS, Author of *The Brush*, &c.

IN a Cottage I live, and the Cot of content,
Where a few little rooms, for ambition too low,
Are furniſh'd as plain as a Patriarch's tent,
With all for convenience, but nothing for ſhow:
Like Robinſon Cruſoe's, *both peaceful and pleaſant,*
By induſtry ſtor'd like the hive of a Bee;
And the Peer who looks down with contempt on a peaſant,
Can ne'er be look'd up to with envy by me.
And when from the brow of a neighbouring hill,
On the regions of ſmoke I with pity look down,
While the murmuring ſtream and the clack of the mill
I prefer to the murmurs and clack of the town,—
As blythe as in youth when I danc'd on the Green,
I diſdain to repine at my locks growing grey:
Thus the Autumn of life, like the ſpring-tide ſerene
Makes approaching December as cheerful as May.
I lie down with the Lamb, and I riſe with the Lark,—
So I keep both Diſeaſe and the Doctor at Bay;
For I feel on my pillow no Thorns in the Dark
Which Reflection might raiſe from the deeds of the day.
And though Bigots each Night, to elude Heaven's Wrath,
To their Bead-roll of Saints and their Wooden-Gods pray,
Superſtition I court not for Daggers of Lath
In my Sleep to drive Demons or Goblins away.
Yet let me not ſelfiſhly boaſt of my Lot,
Nor to ſelf let the Comforts of Life be confin'd:
For how ſordid the Pleaſures muſt be of that ſot
Who to ſhare them with others no Pleaſure can find;
For my Friend I've a Board, I've a Bottle, and Bed;
And ten times more welcome that Friend if he's Poor,
And a Stranger when wanting a ſlice of my Bread,
May I ſtarve when without if he goes from my Door!
Nor think while Fanatics and Bigots I ſtout,
Superſtition deſpiſe and Hypocriſy ſcorn,
That of hallow'd Religion I harbour a doubt,
Or believe that to die like a Dog I was born;
Though in Faith I'm no Saint, I've a Heart full of Hope,
And for Charity's ſake I'd believe my worſt foe;
And enjoying the Bleſſings of Life in full Scope,
I'll ſtill bleſs the Fountain from whence they all flow.
Thus while a mad World is involv'd in mad Broils,
For a few Leagues of Land or an Arm of the Sea,
And Ambition climb high, and pale Penury toils,
For what but appears a mere Phantom to me.—
Through life let me ſteer with an even clean Hand,
And a Heart uncorrupted with Grandeur or Gold,
And at laſt quit my Birth, when this Life's at a Stand
For a Birth which can neither be bought nor be ſold.

Bank of Rhode-Island.

The Stockholders are notified that in Purſuance of the Ninth Article of the Charter of Incorporation a ſemi-annual Dividend will be declared and paid on *Tueſday* the firſt of *July* next.

Tranſferring of Shares will ceaſe from the 20th Inſtant, until the 2d of *July* enſuing.

By Order of the Preſident and Directors,
M. SEIXAS, *CASHIER.*

Newport, June 10, 1800.

R A G S.

CASH and the higheſt Price, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS

Has juſt Received a general Aſſortment of

HARD-WARE GOODS,

which may be had of him, cheap for Caſh.

Newport, June 9, 1800.

TO BE SOLD,

The large and commodious Manſion Houſe, ſituate on Eaſton's Point, belonging to William Redwood. Said Houſe ſtands on a Lot of Ground 100 Feet Front, and 200 Feet Deep. Likewiſe the Wharf and Stores known by the Name of Holmes's Wharf. Situation equal to any in Newport. For further Information apply to

V. WIGHTMAN.

June 10, 1800.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Has juſt Received by the laſt Ships, via Philadelphia, and has for Sale, Wholeſale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames-ſtreet,

A new Supply of

Engliſh and India GOODS,

ſuitable for the preſent and approaching Seaſon, which makes his Aſſortment complete.

He has alſo for Sale, Window-Glaſs 10 by 12 per Box, and a very handſome Aſſortment of CUTLERY WARE, well aſſorted.

Likewiſe Pork per Barrel, and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead.

Any of the above Articles will be ſold cheap for Caſh or approved Notes.

Newport, May 5, 1800.

GODFREY WENWOOD

Has for Sale,

NEW ſuperfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Miſtic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Buſhel or leſs Quantity. Alſo,

A large Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, of an excellent Quality; and WHEAT BRAN, by the Buſhel.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1800.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

1000 Weight of excellent brown FLAX, and 1000 BOTTLES of different Sizes, from a Gallon to Half a Pint.

Weſt-India GOODS as uſual.

Newport, June 10, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A LOT containing near Four Acres, with a very convenient well-finiſhed Dwelling-Houſe, Chaiſe-Houſe and Stable, And good Well of Water thereon, ſituated on Tanner and Warner Streets in the Northerly Part of the Town of Newport.

Alſo to be LET, and entered the 7th of May next, the Dwelling-Houſe, Chaiſe-Houſe and Stable, in Broad-ſtreet, now improved by Capt. *ISRAEL AMBROSE.*—— Any Perſon inclining to Purchaſe, or Hire the latter Part of the above Eſtates, will apply to

OLIVER READ.

Newport, April 22, 1800.

All Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of Dr. *ISAAC SENTER*, late of Newport, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

ELIZABETH SENTER, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, Jan. 13, 1800.

SCHEME,

OF the Second and laſt claſs of the PHILANTHROPIC LOTTERY, granted by the Legiſlature of the ſtate of Vermont at their ſeſſion in October, 1798, for the benefit of the unfortunate Mr. HAWKINS.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	*of*	3000	*is*	3000
4		1000		4000
8		500		4000
12		100		1200
100		50		5000
100		25		2500
200		10		2000
3575		4		14300
				36000

4000 *Prizes,* 8000 *Blanks.* } *Two blanks to a prize*

1200 *tickets at* 3 *dolls. each are* 36000

(Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.)

The laſt drawn Blank will be entitled to One Thouſand Dollars, being one of the *Four* One Thouſand Dollar Prizes; which will be reſerved for that purpoſe.

The Drawing of ſaid Lottery will commence in Boſton, on the 28th day of July next.

SETH STORRS, *Manager.*
JOHN BOYLE, Boſton.
Appointed to ſuperintend the Drawing.

☞ Tickets and parts of Tickets in the above Lottery may be had at the Poſt-Office, Newport.

JUDAH M. ISAACKS

Takes this Method of reſpectfully informing the Public, at large that he has undertaken the Buſineſs of a BROKER, in all its various Branches; and doubts not, from his indefatigable Exertions to give his Employers perfect Satisfaction: He thanks his Old Friends for paſt Favours and ſolicits a Continuance.

He has for Sale, a convenient Houſe not far from Waſhington Square, with four Rooms on a Floor beſides a Kitchen, a good Cellar and an excellent Well of Water; the Lot is 60 Feet Front and Rear, and 60 Feet deep—to be ſold with the ſaid Houſe, or ſeparately, a large Garden Lot, at a little Diſtance from it.

Likewiſe Four Thouſand Clapboards.—And a beautiful aſſortment of TOYS.

Alſo a Number of other Houſes, and Lots, in eligible Situations cheap for Caſh.

He has to Let ſeveral genteel Apartments ready furniſhed; and can procure, any Kind of Furniture on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Wanted to Charter, a Sloop of about 50 Tons.

Newport, May 6, 1800.

District and Port of Newport, May 27th, 1800.

WHEREAS more than Nine Months have elapſed ſince Twenty Bales of Indigo, Four Pots of Sweet-Meats, and One Piece of blue Satin, were imported into this Port, in the Sloop Juliet, Ebenezer Shearman, Maſter from Manilla, which were ſhipped by William Fitzgerald, who died on her Paſſage from ſaid Port, and conſigned to P. Farrel——and no legal Claimant has appeared to enter and pay the Duties on ſaid Goods; this therefore is to notify to all whom it may concern, that, unleſs a legal Claimant ſhould appear, on or before the 27th of June next, to enter ſaid Goods, and pay the Duties thereon, they will, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon of that Day, be ſold at Public Auction, on the Wharf of Mr. Caleb Gardner, in Newport.

W. ELLERY, *Collector.*

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A Variety of ſuperfine broad Cloths of the moſt faſhionable Colours—and Gentlemen's beſt Beaver Hats, of the neweſt Taſte.

Newport, June 3, 1799.

FOR SALE,

The STORE, in the New-Lane, formerly the Property of Thomas Ruſſell.——Apply to

W. HUNTER.

Newport, April 4, 1800.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD Retailing Molaſſes per Hogſhead; Old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum, per Hogſhead or Barrel; firſt Quality Georgia Tobacco per Ditto; Cordage of all Sizes, per Ton or Hundred; Swede's Iron, flat and ſquare Bars, per Ton or Hundred; Souchong and Bohea Teas, per Cheſt or Dozen; Ruſſia and Ravens Duck; Meſs and prime Pork, per Barrel; Rock Salt per Buſhel.

Alſo Linens; Diapers; Checks; large and ſmall Table-Cloths.

Newport, May 26, 1800.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

Have for Sale at their Store on Baniſter's Wharf,

BROWN SUGAR by the Hogſhead or Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogſhead; Molaſſes by the Hogſhead; Flour by the Barrel; Prime Pork by Ditto; prime and Cargo Beef by Ditto; Pimento by the Bag; Roſin by the Baxrel; Powder by the Caſk; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; Salt petre'd Hams; Candles by the Box; Iron Caboufes; Turks-Iſland Salt; a few Boxes of Havanna Sugar and genuine SPANISH SEGARS.

—ALSO—

LIQUORS, of the beſt Kind, a general Aſſortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Aſſortment of which they propoſe to be conſtantly ſupplied with.——Fiſhing Parties, Maſters of Packets Paſſengers, &c. may be ſupplied at ſaid Store on the ſhorteſt Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Feb. 4, 1800.

JAMES CENTER's

Moſt reſpectful Compliments to the Ladies of Newport—thanks them for their paſt Favours, and begs Leave to acquaint them, that he has juſt received from Philadelphia, that new, convenient and beautiful Head-Dreſs lately introduced from London—called the FRIZZETT, with which he would be happy to ſerve them.

He has likewiſe received an Addition to his Aſſortment of Perfumery, and other Articles in his Line of Buſineſs.

Newport, June 9, 1800.

JAMES MUMFORD

Moſt reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has juſt received, and has for Sale at his Shop in Thames-ſtreet, a few Doors South of the Ferry Wharf,

An Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS.

☞ He propoſes to diſpoſe of them on the moſt moderate Terms.

June 10, 1800.

Juſt Received, by the Sloop Franklin, from Havanna, and for Sale, by

GOULD & OLIVER MARSH,

White Sugar in Boxes.
Brown Ditto, in Ditto.
Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or Barrel.

Newport, June 9, 1800.

Lately imported, from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,

By *THOMAS HANDY,*

Freſh TEAS of the firſt Qualities, viz.

GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Alſo, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-ſtreet, ſingle and double-refined SUGAR.

Newport, 8th October, 1799.

Juſt received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER	Teas, per Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity.
Hyſon	
Souchong	
Bohea	
Tea Cadies	
Waiters	
Boglipores.	
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.	

And for Sale, by

JOHN C. SCOTT,

Newport, June 25, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, firſt Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions—Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Sileſias; Creas-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedticking; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Heſſian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary and Glaſs Ware, calculated for the Weſt India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Cargo, on ſhort Notice; Molaſſes per Hogſhead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs; ſuperfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, Dec. 6, 1799.

NATHAN B. MILLER,

Moſt reſpectfully acquaints his Friends, in the Town and Country,

THAT he has lately received a freſh Supply of ſuch Goods as are uſually ſold at his Store, conſiſting generally of

Brandy in Pipes—4th Proof, entitled to Drawback.

Sherry Wine in Ditto—entitled to Drawback—very good.

Ditto in Quarter-Caſks.

Port-Wine in Pipes—of an excellent Quality.

India Sugars—Loaf Sugar by the Hundred, or leſs Quantity—brown Sugar by the Hogſhead.

Boſton Chocolate, freſh—a few Hogſheads of Jamaica Spirits.

Geneva by the Caſk, and Pepper by the Bag.

Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, or leſs Quantity; and a few Caſes of Florence Oil.—The Whole of which will be ſold as low as at any Store in Newport, for Caſh, or approved Notes.

April 15, 1800.